"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,215. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Dull and irregular.

Wheat, 84⅛; corn, 28½; cotton, 7¼.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Senator Ahearn yesterday offered a resolution for an investigation of the subject of convict labor. The bill to adopt the Savage gun for the National Guard was favorably reported to the Senate. In the Assembly the bills regulating ferries on the East River were advanced to third reading. A Mechanics' Lien bill was agreed to by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. A hearing was had on the Anti-Scalpers' bill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN—The Philippine Islands rebels are very bold, and it is said that Spain will have to occupy all the islands with her troops before they can be suppressed. Queen Victoria left Windsor yesterday for Cimiez, on the Riviera. She has added £500 to her original subscription to the India Relief Fund. Vice Admiral Hollman threatens to resign if his naval estimates are rejected by the German Reichstag. Prince Bismarck's illness will prevent him taking part in the ceremonies celebrating the anniversary of his birthday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Masked men stopped a Louisville and Nashville train in Alabama and secured $3,000.

Dr. Hunter's friends at Louisville claim that he has votes enough to elect, and that he will be chosen Senator.

A bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature yesterday to pay wages to convicts, the dependents of convicts to get the money.

A court in Montreal has just allowed the claim of a usurer to interest of 5 per cent. a day. There is no law against usury in the Province of Quebec.

Five persons were killed and two others seriously injured by the wrecking of a Louisville and Nashville train near Hazelton, Ind. The accident was caused by the heavy rains.

The Mussulmans who were besieged in Kandamos, Crete, were relieved yesterday, through the efforts of the British Consul at Canea, and taken to that city by an Italian transport.

The backers of Judge Sears, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, are said to be willing to let Hesing keep the Post Office in order that he may not become a municipal candidate.

The Republican Police bill plan is declared by prominent citizens to be a daring and outrageous attempt to secure control of Greater New York at the first election next Fall. It is said that Mayor Strong has power to reorganize the Police Commission.

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Mayor Strong denied that he had decided to remove Commissioner Parker on the charges preferred against him last June.

Senator Platt and the managers of the Republican machine have decided to favor the amendment of the Raines law. The proposed amendments will include a clause compelling all clubs to be licensed.

The Newmarket raid was discussed by the Police Board yesterday, President Roosevelt expressing a desire to learn if so many arrests were necessary. Chief of Police Conlin was ordered to submit a full report.

A tumultuous meeting of Greeks was held last night at Webster Hall. It was called to denounce Consul General Botassi for not sending home to Greece the reserves who are ready to respond to King George's call. The Consul's friends were present to defend him, and several times the meeting almost turned into a riot. It was voted to forward the complaint to King George.

Magistrate Kudlich gave out a letter which he had written to the Police Commission, scoring the police force as again given over to dishonest practice in liquor tax, disorderly house, and policy cases. The Commissioners, he says, are responsible, for while in the early days of the present board dishonest policemen were in fear, they now hold the board in utter contempt, and have returned to their ante-Lexow habits.

Page 3.

The contest of the will of John D. Townsend was withdrawn yesterday by his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie S. Darr.

Davis Furrin, who has been on trial in Brooklyn, charged with setting fire to his residence, was acquitted yesterday.

The Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union met at the Astor House and arranged to revise the handbook.

George R. Bagg, head of the Secret Service Bureau for this city, has resigned. His place will be taken temporarily by George W. Hazen.

More than 250 well-known names are signed to the call for a mass meeting in Cooper Union to-night to take action in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty.

Three of the heirs under Ellen Thurston's will have filed notice with the Surrogate in Brooklyn that they will contest the instrument. Large bequests were made to charity.

The short line of the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company is practically completed, and, within a week, it is expected trains will be run in connection with the West Shore and other systems. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company long fought against the extension.

Large charitable bequests are provided for by wills that were filed yesterday. Simon Goldenberg provided for many institutions in this city. Rebecca C. Dawson left all of her estate to the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, and Jacob Myers left his savings to the St. Francis Hospital.

Twelve members of the Fourth Division of the Naval Militia presented themselves before Commander Miller Tuesday night to answer for their offense in wearing new service hats before he had authorized them to be worn. They were kept toeing a line for an hour and then informed that the mistake was not theirs, but Lieut. Stayton's.

Page 4.

It was said at Albany yesterday that the Greater New York charter would be adopted next Thursday.

The Monitor Puritan is disabled off Hatteras Cove, N. C., and the cruiser Columbia has been sent to her relief.

Assemblyman Roehr yesterday introduced a bill in the Legislature appropriating more than $2,000,000 to refund to individuals the direct tax paid in 1862.

Gen. Russell Hastings of Bermuda, a friend of President McKinley, was knocked down by a wagon in Washington yesterday and had a leg broken. The President visited the General in the hospital.

The Board of Trade and Transportation at its regular meeting, among other resolutions adopted, resolved to appoint a committee to assist the Real Estate Exchange in organizing a mass meeting to oppose the adoption of the charter.

Page 5.

The second ninety-ton gun for Fort Hamilton has reached the Government dock there, and the work of preparing a foundation for it will begin soon.

Page 7.

Robert Treat Paine, the Boston millionaire, made an attempt to reach Boston from Washington in time to see his wife before she died. He made a remarkable run, but arrived too late.

Three thousand persons attended the ball given in Carnegie Hall by the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home for Incurables. Nearly $10,000 was realized for the charity.

President Theodore Roosevelt yesterday made a report to the Police Board, in which he condemned the Journal's Relief Bureau, saying that many of those to whom aid was given were unworthy to receive it.

The body of Mrs. Beecher, accompanied by a guard of honor from the Thirteenth Regiment, of which Mr. Beecher had been Chaplain, arrived from Stamford last night, and was taken direct to Plymouth Church. The body will lie in state to-day for three hours. Funeral services and burial in Greenwood will follow.

Page 12.

On the score of expense Deputy Commissioner Wilds of the Public Works Department objects to the proposed bill which gives to his department the right to do street paving by day's work.

The Cunarder Aurania arrived more than two days overdue. She carried mails and, owing to the delay, many importers were unable to get their goods from the American Liner St. Louis, because of the non-arrival of the bills of lading.

David A. Doyle, a trunk dealer, made complaint to the Mayor yesterday, charging that Supt. Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances has been persecuting him in carting away goods exposed on the sidewalks.

A committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs visited Mayor Strong in opposition to the Street-Sprinkling bill now before the Legislature. They complained that carelessness in sprinkling the streets makes bicycling unpleasant and dangerous.

Several other firms who have had dealings with William H. W. Howell, accused of defrauding the Dayton Wheel Company, reported transactions apparently fraudulent with his firm of Howell & Co. It is believed that a great scheme to supply cheap auction rooms has been unearthed.

An eloping couple who arrived on the steamship California were married Tuesday night in the rooms of the St. Rafael Society in Sullivan Street. The woman said her father, a merchant in Milan, objected to her marrying her sweetheart, who was a teacher, and they eloped.

Merchants on Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets and Sixth Avenue sympathize with the down-town business men in the fight which they are making against the Finn Stoop-line bill. They intend to join in the protest to the Mayor against legalizing sidewalk obstructions.

The Rev. J. B. Thomas, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church in the Bareilly District, India, arrived in New York last evening. He told of the great famine, which was caused primarily by drought and aggravated by greedy and heartless merchants who cornered the supply of food.

The case of Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan against Mrs. Kate M. Fostet, to recover damages for the alienation of her husband's affections, was given to a jury in the Supreme Court. Justice Bookstaver directed them to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. The defense surprised the spectators by declining to call any witnesses. Col. E. C. James addressed the jury for the defendant, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy spoke for the plaintiff.

State Railroad Commissioners Alfred C. Chapin and Ashley W. Cole gave a public hearing on the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for permission to adopt the underground trolley system on Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues, and on the Belt Line. William C. Whitney said that his company was ready to spend nearly $6,000,000 in making this improvement, and the public convenience required immediate action. W. H. Page opposed the application on behalf of the Third Avenue Railroad.

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SHOT LYING IN HER BED.

Probable Murder of a Wealthy Widow in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Mrs. C. Bragg, widow of Frederick A. Bragg, and a wealthy woman, residing at 211 Thirty-first Street, was found this morning lying in bed, unconscious, with a bullet hole through her. She cannot recover.

Josephine Bragg, her stepdaughter, fifteen years old, was arrested this afternoon. She slept with her stepmother last night, but claims to know nothing of the shooting.

Mrs. Bragg was the owner of a great deal of property. Her stepdaughter, it is said, is the only heir.

Mrs. Bragg is a sister-in-law of Gen. Edward S. Bragg.

PRICE OF SUGAR WILL RISE.

Probable Effect of the Proposed Tariff Schedule.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Discussing the action of the Ways and Means Committee on the proposed tariff law, a representative of H. O. Havemeyer & Co. to-day said:

"The price of sugar will be increased. That will be one of the certain and direct results of the change if the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee shall become a law. The increase will not be a great deal—probably not more than from ⅛ to ¼ of a cent a pound. The proposed change from ad valorem to specific duties will not affect the trust. If frauds have been perpetuated on the Government in undervaluing imported sugar, as is charged, and as the committee seems to have believed, it is done by the importers and not by the trust."

The head of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.'s sugar department said: "If the law is passed the result will be to raise the price of sugar to the consumer. That is inevitable. It will add from a half to five-eighths of a cent a pound to the price ruling at present."

CHICAGO POLITICAL SCHEMES.

Sears's Friends Would Like to Keep Hesing in the Post Office.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—Four influential Republicans left the city to-night for Washington to ask the President, so it is asserted, to retain Washington Hesing as Postmaster for the next four years.

This is to keep him out of the Mayoralty race, so that Judge Sears, the Republican machine candidate, may have a chance to win. The latter has cut such a poor figure since his nomination that his backers seriously doubt their ability to elect him.

The businessmen have kept away from his meetings, and many openly announced their intention to vote for Hesing or Mr. Alfred S. Trude, who up to yesterday seemed to be the Democratic choice. But Altgeld, fearing the ascendency of so powerful a rival, notified Trude that he need not expect support from Bryan men, and Trude withdrew, vowing loyalty to Democracy, but failing to conceal a very large and sharp knife for the former Governor.

Politics in Chicago Schools.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Chicago school children are to receive instruction in the theory and practice of politics. No definite programme has been arranged, but the work probably will be undertaken, or at least begun, by the Civic Federation's Committee on Education. The formal initiative will be taken at a special meeting of the committee which Mr. Waterman is to call at an early date. The movement contemplates the addition of a thorough and competent course of civics to the public school curriculum, with the object of drilling the pupils in the theory of politics and good citizenship, while the practical part will be imparted by voluntary participation in auxiliary societies.

BESIEGED TURKS RELIEVED

Those Confined in Kandamos Taken to Canea on an Italian Transport.

WORK OF A BRITISH CONSUL.

How the Mussulmans Were Taken from the Town and Saved from Slaughter by the Infuriated Cretan Insurgents.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Canea saying that the Mussulmans who had been besieged at Kandamos and who have arrived at Canea, were conveyed there on board the Italian transport Trinacria, and that another vessel is expected to arrive shortly with more refugees. The force which relieved the beleaguered inhabitants of Kandamos also assisted 112 soldiers who were besieged in the Spaniako blockhouse.

The Daily News's correspondent relates the story of the rescue of the beleaguered residents at Kandamos upon the authority of the officers of the Trinacria, the Turkish Governor at Kandamos, and others. His account says the utmost credit is due to Sir A. Biliotti, the British Consul at Canea, who managed the entire affair personally.

Without him, the correspondent says, the besieged people could never have escaped. In the first instance, he went alone to Kandamos after conferring with the Cretan leaders, who expressed doubt of their ability to control their followers. The place was surrounded by 7,000 Cretans, who kept up a continuous fusillade, which sometimes was replied to by a light fire. Consul Biliotti entered the town and remained until nightfall, when, having become convinced of the absolute necessity of employing a force of Europeans to effect the release of the beleaguered ones, he returned to Selino, from which place he started on his return to Kandamos before dawn with a force of 250 British, 100 French, 100 Austrians, 150 Russians, and 55 Italians, with four guns.

This force was commanded by the Captain of the British warship Rodney. Upon arriving at Kandamos the troops remained upon the outskirts, while the Consul entered the town to arrange for the sortie. Some delay occurred, owing to a lack of beasts of burden. The Cretans had ceased their firing and consented that the Moslem soldiers should retain their arms, but when the latter emerged and a start was made for Selino a scene of the wildest confusion and one of great danger took place.

The horde of Cretan insurgents surrounded the refugees and, wherever a gap occurred in the escort, would dash in and tear their weapons from the Bashi Bazouks and snatch the bundles which many of the women and children carried. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Moslems were prevented from firing upon the insurgents and thus bringing about a horrible slaughter. During the confusion one girl was kidnapped by the Cretans.

The insurgents followed the refugees, pressing in upon their column, as far as Spaniako, where there is a gorge, which was blocked by the escort after the refugees had passed. This prevented the Cretans from advancing further.

After sunset the Cretans at Selino began to make hostile demonstrations toward the Moslems, and several shots were fired by them and several houses were burned. With a view of putting a stop to these manifestations, the warships fired several rifle shots in the air, and also fired one of their guns.

The Governor af Kandamos says that when the people in the town were relieved by the Europeans there were only seven boxes of rifle cartridges left, and that the gun ammunition was completely exhausted. Thirteen persons had been killed and twenty-nine wounded since March 6. There was neither bread nor rice in the town, but there was a plentiful supply of meat. Had there been a sufficient amount of bread and ammunition, the Governor declares, the inhabitants of the town and the garrison would have been able to resist the insurgents for a year.

GREAT BRITAIN'S OBJECT IN CRETE.

Lord Salisbury Says It Is to Preserve the Peace of Europe.

LONDON, March 10.—At the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, held here this evening, Lord Salisbury, in an address said, in referring to the Cretan question:

"It must be remembered that the British Government could not be guided in their policy by personal sympathies or religious proclivities and sentiments. They were the trustees of a great nation's interests and obligations, which they were bound to maintain above everything else. If they manfully did their duty under the circumstances it would promote, as no other course of conduct could do, freedom and justice, and, above all, European peace, upon which all commerce, industry, and well being must depend."

Fighting Before Candia.

COLOGNE, March 10.—The Gazette publishes a special dispatch from Candia, Crete, under yesterday's date, which says that fighting between a force of Bashi-Bazouks and a band of insurgents had taken place before the gates of that town, in which the Bashi-Bazouks lost sixty of their number in killed and wounded. The firing continues, and the exasperation on both sides increases. It is probable that the insurgents will set fire to the town if they are able to do so.

England Pushing Naval Work.

LONDON, March 10.—The entire staff of employes at the Devonport dockyards, numbering 5,000, have been ordered to work overtime for the purpose of hastening the completion of the fitting out of the vessels upon which they are engaged. The order is believed to have been issued in view of the crisis which has arisen over the Cretan question.

The Genesee River Raging.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—The Genesee River is on its annual rampage. News from up the river, at Mount Morris, says the dam in the Genesee at that place has been washed away. The dam was built by the State in 1857 at a cost of about $100,000, in order to operate the canal across the river. About twenty years ago the Race Company took it off the State's hands, and have since expended considerable money to keep it in repair.

A COLLECTION FOR MR. BRYAN.

The Arkansas Senate Refuses to Pay for His Entertainment.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 10.—Senator Williamson to-day moved in the Senate that a committee of Senators and Representatives be appointed to audit the bills of expenses arising from the generous entertainment yesterday extended to W. J. Bryan as the guest of the Arkansas General Assembly. Senator Williamson's motion was squelched most effectually by a vote of 26 to 4.

But the Senate was obdurate, and persisted in its obduracy to the extent that Mr. Bryan's expenses must be paid by a private subscription taken up among the charitably disposed people of the town this afternoon.

AN IOWA CHURCH BURNED.

And Preparations Made to Set Fire to Another.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, March 10.—The Evangelical Church of Mackey was burned to the ground by incendiaries this morning. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock in the morning by A. S. Nelson, who arrived on the scene as the roof fell in. There were many evidences of incendiarism. In the morning the Methodist Church was found broken open, and the pulpit chair was under a pile of rubbish thoroughly saturated with kerosene. Another pile of kindling on the floor, also saturated with kerosene, had been ignited, but the fire burned down and went out without setting the building on fire.

The two fires aroused the people, and they are using every effort to apprehend the guilty parties. A pack of bloodhounds has been sent for.

IN THE PATH OF CYCLONES.

Ralston, an Oklahoma Town, Is Almost Destroyed a Second Time.

PERRY, Oklahoma, March 10.—Parties arriving here this evening from Ralston, a small town on the Arkansas River, on the Oklahoma and Osage Indian line, bring news of a cyclone that visited that place late Tuesday night.

The storm came from the south, and the courier says nearly every house in the town was blown over or badly damaged. Several business houses were blown over and the stocks of goods scattered.

The large retail merchandise house of T. J. Mosier & Co., formerly of Indiana, was badly wrecked, and a clerk was wounded. There were several women and children wounded, but no deaths are heard of.

The storm was a mile wide and laid everything low in its path. Ralston was visited by a cyclone several months ago, which left the town a wreck, and the people had just cleared away the débris when the last one came.

HUNTER MAY BE SENATOR.

His Friends Claim that He Has Votes Enough to Elect Him.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—At the headquarters of Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, at the Victoria Hotel, to-night, the following statement was authorized by E. F. Franks: "We have made a complete canvass of the Legislature. Without counting the members that are doubtful, Dr. Hunter will receive 51 votes in the caucus and 75 votes on the joint ballot. In this estimate, five gold Democrats are counted, and we are sure of their support. Seventy votes are sufficient to elect, and as Hunter has 75 pledged votes, there is no doubt of his election."

Senator Jones, who is Chairman of the Republican caucus, arrived in Louisville this afternoon and had a long conference with Dr. Hunter, and as a result will issue an official call to-morrow for the caucus. If the Hunter claims are correct, there is no doubt of his election. The Bradley people, however, claim that he has not the majority of votes pledged. Senator Blackburn will reach Frankfort Friday.

EXPLOSION OF A METEOR.

One Man Rendered Unconscious and the Head of a Horse Crushed.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., March 10.—A meteor burst over the town of New Martinsville yesterday. The noise of the explosion resembled the shock of a heavy artillery salute, and was heard for twenty miles. The cylindrical shaped ball of fire was forging along in a southwesterly direction when first discovered. The hissing sound of the fire could be heard for miles, and the smoke gave the meteor the appearance of a burning balloon.

When the meteor exploded the pieces flew in all directions, like a volcanic upheaval, and solid walls were pierced by the fragments. David Leisure was knocked down by the force of the air caused by the rapidity with which the body passed, before it broke. The blow rendered him unconscious. One horse had its head crushed and nearly torn from the trunk by a fragment of the meteor, and another horse in the next stall was discovered to be stone deaf.

The coming of the meteor was heralded by a rumbling noise, followed in an instant by the hissing sound, and immediately the ball of fire, spitting and smoking, burst into full view, and before the people had time to collect their senses, the explosion occurred.

EVADED THE BURGLAR ALARMS.

The Post Office at Greenfield Hill, Conn., Robbed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 10.—Daring burglars, at 4 o'clock this morning, successfully evaded the burglar alarms which guard the Post Office at Greenfield Hill, six miles from this city, blew open the safe, and got away with $100 in cash and postage stamps.

The Post Office and general store at Greenfield Hill adjoin the residence of Postmaster Banks, the two buildings being practically one. Several previous attempts have been made upon the Post Office, and only recently a complete set of burglar alarms was fitted to every door and window. Therefore, when Postmaster Banks was aroused this morning by a grating sound, he rolled over serenely and went to sleep again. So long as the big gong was not ringing, he had no fear of burglars. Fifteen minutes later he was awakened a second time by an explosion that shook the village. When, half dazed, he reached the store, the safe was in pieces, and the money gone. The burglars had avoided the burglar alarm by the simple expedient of carving a hole through the side of the building. With a saw and chisel they had cut off the clapboards and gained an easy entrance.

LIVES LOST IN A WRECK

Disaster on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Indiana, Owing to the Heavy Rains.

AN EMBANKMENT GIVES WAY.

The Engine, Baggage Car, and Smoker Drop into Six Feet of Water—Some of the Men Are Drowned—Damage to the Line.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 10.—The Louisville and Nashville limited train southbound from Chicago was wrecked this morning at 12:30 o'clock at a point one mile south of Hazelton, Ind., and thirty-seven miles north of Evansville, on the Evansville and Terre Haute Road. Five men were killed and two seriously injured, as follows:

Killed.

ALLEN, HERBERT, Evansville, head janitor of the State House; caught in the smoking car and drowned.

BOLEMAN, JOSEPH, Evansville, locomotive fireman.

SEARS, JOHN, Terre Haute, conductor.

Two unknown men.

Injured.

BRAKEMAN HAURSEN, Evansville.

HENDERSON, J. B., editor of the Kokomo Dispatch and brother of ex-State Auditor Henderson. Both are seriously injured, but they will recover.

Result of Heavy Rains.

The accident was the result of the heavy rains in Southern Indiana since Saturday. The White River near Hazelton overflowed, and the backwater washed out the track of the Terre Haute. Trains were running on slow orders, as the roadbed was known to be in bad condition.

When the "Cannon Ball" train reached the fill this morning the embankment suddenly gave way, and the engine and baggage car and a part of the smoker dropped into about six feet of water.

The engine turned over, but the baggage car remained upright. The smoker hung over the end of the track. The sleeper remained on the track.

Engineer John McCutchan escaped death by jumping, but his fireman, Boleman, was caught in the cab and drowned. Conductor Sears, Brakemen Baldwin, Allen, and the two unknown men were in the smoker. Haursen was near the door. When the baggage car went down the jar threw him against the seat, injuring one of his legs. He crawled out the door and swam a considerable distance to reach land. Henderson was injured by being thrown against a seat.

Traffic Not Yet Resumed.

Wrecking trains were sent immediately to the scene, but the railroad officials are unable to state when the traffic will be resumed. The passengers not injured are expected to arrive here early in the morning. Sheriff Covert and wife, Miss Ada Ragan, State Senator Leich and wife, and Representatives Kratz and Peckinpaugh of this city, were in the party. They were in the sleeper of the wrecked train.

Superintendent Corbett, who is at Hazelton, telegraphed to President Barlow late this afternoon that only five persons were in the smoker at the time of the accident.

A telephone message from Hazelton says that another crevasse has appeared between White River Bridge and the one where the train was wrecked. It is spreading rapidly, and the damage to the roadbed will be very serious.

It is reported that an overcoat marked J. T. Phillips was found floating on the water near the wreck.

The damage to the road beds of the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Evansville and Indianapolis by the recent rains and floods to date is estimated at $1,000,000.

ALABAMA TRAIN ROBBERY.

Masked Men Secure $3,000 in a Louisville and Nashville Express Car.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10.—The robbers who halted the Louisville and Nashville train last night near Calera made off with about $3,000.

Two of the robbers, carrying rifles, boarded the engine as the train pulled out of Calera and ordered the train stopped at the water tank two miles north, where four other men were waiting, all masked and armed with rifles and pistols.

The bandits attempted to cut off the express car from the remainder of the train, but failed. They then ordered the express car door opened and threatened to dynamite it. As they carried thirty sticks of dynamite in bags, the order was obeyed by Messenger Gordon, and the safe was robbed.

The money packages were placed in the bag which had contained the dynamite. The dynamite was left beside the track, and the gang took to the woods.

A posse is pursuing the robbers, and, it is believed, they will be caught.

THE COURSE OF LOST RIVER.

A Scientific Problem Apparently Solved by a Flood.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—For many years the invisible course of the famous Lost River, which suddenly sinks near the town of Orleans, has incited scientific inquiry. No trace of this underground river was ever discovered until since the recent heavy rains.

It is now believed that Lost River runs directly under the town of Orleans. This belief is mainly based upon the fact that during the recent flood, the water burst forth from what was supposed to be a small cave in such volumes that the town was flooded.

The water has now ceased to flow from the cave, but any one standing near the entrance can hear the rushing of the torrent apparently hundreds of feet below.

When borings were made for gas some years ago at Orleans, water gushed forth at the depth of 500 feet with terrific force.

Looking for a Large Estate.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., March 10.—News has been received here of the death in Elmira, N. Y., of an uncle of the Fuller family, several members of which reside here. He bequeathed an estate of $1,000,000 to the heirs of his three sisters. Archie Maclaurine, a merchant here, is married to one of the heirs, and expects his wife to receive several hundred thousand dollars as her share of the estate.

BERMUDA LOSES HER PAPERS.

Seized by the British Vice Consul at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 10.—The steamship Bermuda put into Fernandina to-day and was immediately boarded by the British Vice Consul, who took the vessel's papers away from her. The Bermuda was under British registry. It was suspected that her mission in Florida waters was to go filibustering.

OHIO MAYOR FINES HIMSELF.

Locked in a Cell for Being Drunk and Disorderly.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, March 10.—There was a large crowd at Police Court this morning when Mayor Campbell imposed a fine of $5 and costs upon himself for being drunk and disorderly.

"His Honor" was carried to the police station helplessly intoxicated, and occupied a cell with the common drunks. Citizens are indignant, and he will probably be removed from office.

WOULD PAY WAGES TO CONVICTS

An Illinois Man's Plan for Aiding Dependents of Evildoers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—Representative Salomon to-day introduced a bill to provide for the payment of wages to convicts in all the prisons and reformatories of the State.

It provides that all the wages so earned by the convict shall be paid over to his wife or family.

Mr. Salomon said his idea was to prevent suffering by the wife or family of a criminal on account of his misdeeds.

GAS EXPLOSION IN BOSTON.

Residents of Tremont Street Alarmed, but Little Damage Done.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—There was a gas explosion in Tremont Street this afternoon about 2 o'clock. The damage was slight.

People who happened to be in the neighborhood were startled to see a manhole cover flying through the air. It struck the post to which a fire-alarm box was attached and ruined the box. Another cover flew away from a second manhole, but did no harm.

Ordinarily anything of this sort probably would have aroused only a feeling of curiosity; this time, however, so soon after the disaster of last week, it caused alarm, for bystanders feared that the street might again be torn up. There was a hasty seeking for safe places. But in a moment all fear passed, and a crowd collected to see just what had happened.

A DOLLAR IN A BALLOT BOX.

After Wondering What to Do the Board Created a Precedent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—Election officers and others are wondering what was the proper action for the election officers of Madison Township to take yesterday when, while counting the ballots, they came across something that probably never was encountered by an Election Board of this or any other State. There was but one ticket in the field, so the vote was light, and the count last night was progressing rapidly and without incident when, upon opening one of the envelopes, a member of the board drew out a one-dollar bill. At once the question arose what should be done with it. One member thought it must be taken as a rejected ballot and strung as such. The other members thought differently, and after some discussion it was decided to create precedent and spend the dollar for cigars and other things. Whether the action was legal or not is a question.

THE HEAVIEST TIMBER SALE.

One Million Dollars Paid for a Tract in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 10.—The recent sale of 10,000 acres of pine lands in Missaukee and Kalkaska Counties, with an estimated stumpage of 220,000,000 feet, for over $1,000,000, by the Canfield Salt and Lumber Company of Manistee, to the Thayer Lumber Company of Muskegon, is the largest pine-land dicker in the history of Western Michigan, if not in the State. Other large transactions have been the sale by Hanah, Lay & Co. of Traverse City to John Terrent of Muskegon of several thousand acres of timber land in Northern Michigan for $769,000; the purchase by Buckley & Douglass of Manistee of the tract of timber land near Long Lake for $950,000, and the purchase by the same concern of the Swan White and Smith Mills timber lands and equipments, at Muskegon, for $425,000 cash.

The recent sale to the Thayer Company exceeds them all, and the payment in cash down was $250,000, which went through one of the banks in this city in a single check.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen from the lake region southward to the Gulf States and north of Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana; it has fallen on the Atlantic coast and from Dakota and Montana southward to the Rio Grande Valley. There is an area of low pressure over Northern New England and a second depression over Southern Colorado. The barometer is relatively high over the Ohio Valley, but it is highest north of Montana.

It is slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast and in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, but it is colder in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States.

The indications are that it will be generally fair and slightly cooler on the Atlantic coast from New England southward to Georgia. Fair weather will continue in districts east of the Mississippi, but the cloudiness will increase in the Mississippi Valley, probably followed by showers Thursday evening or night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	26	41	43
6. A. M.	26	43	45
9 A. M.	29	46	47
12 M.	31	48	52
4. P. M.	30	57	56
6 P. M.	29	47	48
9 P. M.	29	41	42
12 P. M.	29	40	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅝
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1896	29
Corresponding date for last 20 years	35

WHAT POLICE BILL MEANS

Declared to be a Republican Attempt to Secure Control of Greater New York.

MANY PROTESTS AGAINST IT.

The Plan Said to be Opposed to Principles of Home Rule—Mayor's Power to Remedy the Trouble Discussed—Objections to a Metropolitan System.

Interest in the Republican Police bill is growing daily among those who give some consideration to the future of the city. The bill is no longer viewed as a mere interregnum bill measure to straighten out existing difficulties until the Police Commission, as provided for by the new charter, can be appointed by the Mayor of Greater New York. It is considered as the beginning of what may be expected in the way of constant amendments to the charter, and, in this respect, as proving that no real home rule may be looked for under the charter. Those who hold this view think that the Republican Police bill is a precursor of State interference in all the local affairs of New York after January, 1898.

Another view of prominent men, whose opinions are given below, is that the scheme is a daring attempt to seize control of the greater city for the Republicans not only for the present, but for years to come. If the charter can be amended in advance, they say, so as to give the Republican Governor the power to appoint Police Commissioners, of course it can be amended at any time so as to continue this State control of the city police.

There is general condemnation of the bill, as outlined by Edward Lauterbach, even by those who admit the necessity for getting rid of the present board and reorganizing the Police Department. It is claimed that such an act would be a dangerous experiment, and that under no circumstances should power be given to the Governor to appoint the officials of this city.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

Effect of His Bill on Civil Service and the Bureau of Elections.

The Metropolitan Police bill, which was agreed upon last Sunday by Messrs. T. C. Platt, Edward Lauterbach, Lemuel E. Quigg, John Raines, and Louis F. Payn, and which has been drafted by Edward Lauterbach, is now in the hands of the printer. Mr. Lauterbach announced yesterday that it will be printed to-day, and submitted to the Legislature to-day or to-morrow.

In explaining the bill, Mr. Lauterbach said that it fills from forty-five to fifty printed pages, as it contains Chapter 8 of the Greater New York charter, with such changes as are necessary to carry out the ideas agreed upon at the conference of Republican leaders last Sunday.

"The proposed bill," said Mr. Lauterbach, "is substantially the same as the police chapter of the charter. It provides that the department, as reorganized under the bill, will be known as 'the Greater New York police.' This was done partly to save the expense of having new shields, badges, &c., prepared when the new charter goes into effect. These would have been necessary if we had called it the 'Metropolitan police.' Besides, the latter name has rather unpleasant associations.

"When the department which this bill creates is turned over to the new City of New York, in 1898, there will be no necessity for any changes in the organization, because it will be along the lines laid down in the charter. Of course, the commission itself will then be subject to appointment by the Mayor of Greater New York. Outside of this and similar readjustments, there will be no need for radical changes, and the department will not be disturbed by another organization.

"It was at first thought that there would be some difficulty in adjusting the funds for operating the consolidated department and in arranging the civil service examination. But these matters were readily settled. It was learned that all necessary appropriations had been made for police purposes by the different municipalities, and all that was necessary was to apportion them among the several branches of the new force. The bill provides "that the several parts of the new metropolitan district shall pay their pro rata share of the expenses of the Greater New York Police bill next January. It is provided, also, that the Treasurer of the new force shall have charge of the fund made up of the different police appropriations.

"As to the civil service provisions, that matter is to be transmitted to the State Board, taking it out of the hands of the several municipal boards. This, also, is a temporary arrangement.

"The bill will make a corresponding change in the election bureaus. It is provided that the Bureaus of Election in Brooklyn and New York will be discontinued and a general Bureau of Elections will be created in connection with the new Police Department."

Mr. Lauterbach seemed confident that the Police bill will be passed promptly by the Legislature.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

He Says Parker and Grant Should Be Removed by the Mayor.

Wheeler H. Peckham said:

"I do not believe in patching up bills. The matter should be left alone until we get a complete charter. The idea seems to prevail, despite the protestations of the Charter Commissioners, that they were giving us a large 'measure of home rule,' that we should have to go to Albany for relief, just as we have had to do. This does not look like bona fide home rule. If anybody wishes anything, he will rush to the Legislature for a bill to amend the charter. No one will mistake such a condition of affairs as home rule.

"As to the actual condition of affairs in the Police Department, it is very evident that there is the most flagrant insubordination. The Chief of Police has slapped the faces of his superiors, and those members of the commission who want to discipline him are powerless to do so. How can any department be conducted properly when such insubordination is possible? The board has demonstrated it utter inefficiency, and the members who have created this trouble ought to be removed by the Mayor.

"It is said that the Mayor's action in removing these members would not be sustained by the Republican Governor, and that, therefore, it would be useless for him to undertake their removal. Even if that be true, the Mayor should do his plain duty

under the circumstances. But I do not suppose for a moment that Gov. Black would fail to approve the action of Mayor Strong. I don't see how he could fail to approve such a course, when it is the only one that will remedy the trouble.

"If this course be taken, we could well afford to wait for the operation of the new charter, when the appointing power will be placed in the hands of the Mayor of Greater New York."

E. ELLERY ANDERSON.

The Proposed Legislation, He Says, Savors of Partisan Purposes.

E. Ellery Anderson said:

"Referring to the Platt-Lauterbach police bill, it appears to me that the general purpose of reorganizing the police force on the basis of a metropolitan district to correspond with the boundaries of the coming Greater New York is almost a necessity of the present situation.

"I cannot, however, agree to the proposition that the appointing power should be vested in the Governor of the State. This subjects the contemplated legislation to more than a suspicion of partisan purposes. The appointments could by law be referred to the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn as a board, with a provision that if they fail to agree, one Commissioner should be appointed by the Mayor of Brooklyn and three by the Mayor of New York; or the appointments could be placed in the hands of the presiding Judges of the First and Second Judicial Districts. I do not think that a Rpublican Governor should have the exclusive right of determining the personnel of a bi-partisan police commission for New York and Brooklyn."

ARTHUR VON BRIESEN.

Mayor Strong Urged to Maintain the Dignity of the City.

"The whole idea of settling local difficulties by legislative action is wrong," said Arthur Von Briesen. "I told the Mayor unless he acted promptly when satisfied that one or more of the Police Commissioners were acting in defiance of their duty, he admitted by his inactivity that the city is not able to take care of its own affairs. The law clearly authorizes him to remove heads of departments for cause, and yet he did not act. It seemed to me that the interest of the city that it govern itself was at stake, and the rapidity with which Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach jumped at the opportunity to take an important office out of the city's control ought to satisfy the Mayor that he sadly neglects an important public duty if he fails to try the Commissioners and remove them from office if he finds them guilty.

"The sneering remark of Mr. Lauterbach, as printed in THE TIMES, that the bill he is drawing up might be called 'a bill for the relief of Mayor Strong,' ought to make the Mayor's blood boil and induce him to do all he can to maintain the dignity of the city government.

"Department after department will be put under the control of the country members of the Legislature if we give them an excuse for meddling with our affairs. I hold that this is a condition in which the Mayor of New York, who was elected on a non-partisan platform, should, without regard to party interest, act energetically and quickly.

"The Police Department is good enough if it were governed by competent Commissioners willing to do the work they are sworn to do, but the Commissioners failing to do their duty make it the worst we ever had. Of course I do not wish to be understood to say that I favor a double-headed skidway at the head of our own police force. I prefer a single responsible Commissioner, but as long as we have a double-headed arrangement we should, as a people, see that it does not shirk its duty."

SIMON STERNE.

Says It May Mean Intentional Postponement of the Charter.

"I think it is very bad," said Simon Sterne, when asked his opinion of the proposed legislation, "so manifestly bad that little explanation or suggestion is needed to determine its genuine purpose. It is not a question of any evil which may exist in the present board and which it proposes to cure, nor whether the remedy is worse than the disease, because the proposed bill is so evidently for the purpose of securing power for the distribution of patronage under the plea of a public necessity.

"I consider that such a law would be of very doubtful constitutionality. The old metropolitan police system was, it is true, declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals, but it should be remembered the decision was rendered by a divided court. It was subsequently greatly modified. I consider this proposed bill ill-timed, dangerous, and in the interests of partisanship of the worst kind. The bi-partisan feature which it is deemed necessary to preserve amounts to nothing, since the party engineering the bill can readily find the kind of men they want in the other party.

"As to the idea that it may be the purpose of the framers of this bill to make it a supplemental measure, amendatory of the charter, I can say nothing except that it cannot be made to amend the charter unless passed after the charter is adopted.

"It looks as though the preparation of this bill indicates that the people getting it up contemplate delaying the passage of the charter or perhaps its abandonment. They may pass the police bill now, and afterward amend the charter so as to retain the new bill's provisions. That would be curious, too, when you consider that the new charter is supposed to give us more of home rule. The editorial in THE TIMES on the subject accords well with my views."

Edward M. Shepard.

Edward M. Shepard said:

"The Police bill I consider the most darling thing yet attempted by the Republican politicians now in control. One Police Commissioner has been induced to make trouble in the board in order that there might be seeming reason for a change.

"The obvious way to reform the Police Department is to make the Police Board single headed, or, at least, to reduce its number to three, so that there may be a majority on one side or the other; or, what is still better, give the Mayor the power to remove at any time. In any case, the power to appoint should remain with the Mayor.

"The consolidation of the Police Departments of New York and Brooklyn, with their election machineries, in advance of the election next Fall is an effort both daring and wicked. Public sentiment will be seriously at fault if it succeeds."

Carl Schurz.

"The scheme of a metropolitan police system," said Carl Schurz, "is about the most bare-faced denial of home rule that I can imagine, and it seems to me to be designed to put the Police Department absolutely under partisan control. The unfortunate inactivity of the Mayor has given the politicians an opportunity to declare the proposed bill a necessity, and I think it would be a good thing if Mr. Strong used his prerogative to remove the blameworthy Commissioner or Commissioners and let the Governor take the responsibility of disapproving the removal if he chooses."

THE MAYOR DENIES A RUMOR.

He Says He Has Not Decided to Remove Commissioner Parker.

The statement was made yesterday by an apparently trustworthy authority that the Mayor had at last decided to find Commissioner Parker guilty of the charges of neglect of duty preferred against him last June and to recommend his removal from office. In certain usually well-informed quarters, where everybody has been for days discussing the trouble in the Police Board and suggesting remedies for it, the statement was accepted as a fact.

It was said the decision was made in opposition to the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who holds, even if the Governor accepted the recommendation, the courts to which the Commissioner has announced his intention to appeal must decide solely on the evidence presented at the trial of the charges, without taking into consideration any present advantage to the city that may accrue from action putting an end to the dead-lock in the Police Board.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Mayor Strong if the statement was true, and Mr. Strong said it was not.

"The information," said the reporter, "came from an absolutely trustworthy source."

"There can be but one 'absolutely trustworthy source' about the matter," replied the Mayor, "and that is myself. I tell you the statement is absolutely untrue."

Many people interviewed on the squabble at Police Headquarters suggested that the Mayor peremptorily remove Commissioner Parker, and let the other Commissioners straighten matters out while he is suing for reinstatement. Commissioner Parker said that the Mayor has no power to remove him. The Mayor can recommend his removal, but until the Governor approves the recommendation, it has no effect, and would not debar him from carrying on his duties as a Commissioner of Police.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Question Raised as to the Arrests in the Newmarket Raid.

At yesterday's meeting of the Police Commissioners—the first in a fortnight—Chief Conlin was granted a two days' leave of absence to take his family to the country.

Louis J. Grant, lawyer, made application for the reopening of the cases of Patrolmen Glennon and Cavanaugh of the Leonard Street Station, dismissed recently for using threatening language to Roundsman O'Brien. Commissioner Parker said much personal and political influence had been brought to bear in the interest of the two policemen before their dismissal. Mr. Grant was asked to submit the substance of the new testimony in the case.

Sergt. John Kelleher of the Central Office squad was retired on a yearly pension of $1,000 after thirty-six years of service.

The Newmarket raid was discussed, President Roosevelt expressing the desire to learn if it was necessary to arrest so many people in such a case, many of whom were doubtless innocent and only in the place by accident. Chief Conlin was directed to report what evidence the police had, and what instructions the Magistrate gave them.

President Roosevelt asked if the Committee on Rules and Discipline was ready to report as to whether Inspector McLaughlin should be put on trial on the old charge of extortion. Commissioner Grant said he thought there was sufficient evidence, and he would shortly make a report.

After the meeting Commissioner Andrews said the board was desirous of obtaining all the details concerning the Newmarket raid.

LIEUT. KENNON'S NEW POST.

Instructor of Tactics in the Military College in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Alger has selected Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, Sixth Infantry, as Instructor of Tactics at the Military College of the Greater Republic of Central America, in Nicaragua. The authority for this detail passed through Congress at the close of the session and was approved by President Cleveland on March 3.

Lieut. Kennon has recently been on duty with the Inter-Continental Railway Commission, and his selection is, to a great extent, due to his thorough knowledge of the Spanish language. The appointment, which was made at the solicitation of the Central American Republic, takes effect immediately, and Lieut. Kennon will probably hold the post four years.

USURPING JURY RIGHTS.

Chancellor McGill on the Case of Henry Kohl, a Convicted Murderer.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Chancellor McGill, as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, has filed an opinion in the case of Henry Kohl, the Newark accused murderer, whose conviction was last week set aside by the court.

The Chancellor, Chief Justice Magie, and Justice Sammere dissented from the finding of the majority. The majority held that there was room for reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused. The Chancellor, in his opinion, says that it was not the legislative purpose that the Court of Errors in its review of the proofs should order a new trial, merely because, after reading a printed case, it thinks that it would, through reasonable doubt or otherwise, have reached a different conclusion from that which the jury had reached if it had been in the jury box.

CANADA CONCERN IN TROUBLE.

Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage Company.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 10.—The Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage Company, whose Canadian office is in this city, is in serious financial difficulties. President Stayner said to-day:

"Like many other mortgage holders, we have been staggering along for some time, until we are now asking our bondholders for an extension of time. We hold mortgages in Ontario to the value of $1,200,000. We are handing over our business to the Canada Permanent Loan Company, and have borrowed $40,000 from them to tide us over and enable us to meet our debts incurred. Business is very bad, and we are under the necessity of giving it up."

The company was formed in 1878 with a subscribed capital of £139,750, and for the first ten years paid good dividends, but for the last three years the English stockholders have realized nothing on their investments. It is now proposed to bring about a voluntary liquidation and endeavor to secure an extension of time from the bondholders.

Amy Busby Out of the Cast.

BOSTON, March 10.—Gillette's "Secret Service" company has had a severe shaking up and as a result Amy Busby is no longer in the cast of the play, and Blanche Walsh will finish the season in the rôle of Edith Varney. The change was made, it is said, as a result of a conference held Tuesday, and the cause of Miss Busby's dismissal is shrouded in mystery.

The members of the company profess to be ignorant of it, and the management will say nothing further than that Miss Walsh will continue in her place. She went to New York Monday night, and returned last night, arriving too late for the performance. Then it was announced that she would alternate in the rôle of Edith Varney; to-night that she would play it all the time.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

VERA CRUZ, March 10.—The steamer Ohio on a cruise in southern waters, with a party of tourists from New York, arrived here to-day.

WICKLIFFE, Ky., March 10.—The northbound Illinois Central St. Louis Express collided with a freight train at East Cairo, Ky., this morning. Fireman Walter Rogers was killed.

ALBANY, March 10.—Special Agent Howard Green has been permanently relieved from duty with the Excise Department. Mr. Green was appointed from New York City and recently had been on duty at Yonkers.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 10.—A cablegram to a morning paper says Le Roi Mine of Rossland, B. C., owned by Senator Turner and others of the State of Washington, has been sold to a syndicate of British capitalists for $5,000,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 10.—The House this afternoon adopted the resolution accepting the compromise settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas, over Gov. Jones's veto. The Senate last week took the same action.

DANVILLE, Penn., March 10.—A disastrous collision between two coal trains occurred here on the Catawissa Branch of the Reading Railroad this morning. Three engines and ten coal cars were wrecked. John Nolan, an engineer, was scalded severely.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 10.—Reductions in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent., affecting about 800 men, have been announced at the Keystone Bridge Rolling Mill, Pittsburg, and at the Standard Manufacturing Company, in Allegheny. The Standard Manufacturing Company resumed operations in full yesterday after an idleness of about a month.

QUINCY, Mass., March 10.—The will of Sarah J. Holbrook makes the following public bequests: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $10,000; Congregational Church Building Society, $10,000; American Missionary Association, $10,000; American Education Society, $5,000; Woman's Home Missionary Association, $5,000; Wellesley College, $2,000.

POLICE BLACKMAIL AGAIN?

Magistrate Kudlich Declares His Conviction that the Force Is Given Over to Dishonest Practice.

THE BOARD HELD IN CONTEMPT.

He Says that Policemen Have Fallen into Ante-Lexow Habits Since They See the Commissioners Quarreling and Unable to Enforce Discipline.

City Magistrate H. C. Kudlich made public last night the letter he sent to the Police Commissioners. It was as follows:

NEW YORK, March 1, 1897.

The Police Board:

Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of your communication of the 24th ult., in reference to my complaint that a warrant had been improperly executed by Officers Winchell and McMahon of the Twenty-second Precinct.

The result of your investigation, as set forth in your letter, is that there was no cause for complaint, and I am free to say that I am not surprised at the same. Hereafter I shall take the liberty of doing my own investigating, and, if the fact in any given case warrant such a proceeding, submit the same directly to the Grand Jury for action.

I deem it my duty, however, to here state publicly, that it is my firm impression that dishonesty and corruption are again rampant in the force, though, on the other hand, I am compelled to admit that I cannot prove this assertion by the statement of facts. As a Magistrate, however, watching and studying the conduct of officers in the presentation of complaints in liquor tax, disorderly house, and policy cases—the manner in which testimony is given by them in matters of that class—I have come to the conclusion that there is a large body of men in the force to-day who are given over to dishonest practice.

Let me illustrate: The force knows pretty well by this time that the Grand Jury will not indict persons charged with a violation of the minor features of the liquor tax law, such as providing that a certain door shall be securely locked during prohibited hours, wisely concluding that, if a person in the liquor business is openly violating the law, it ought not to be difficult for an intelligent police officer to secure evidence of sale. It is, therefore, a very suspicious circumstance that officers make arrests based on an alleged violation of that very provision of the law which is one of the most trivial provisions thereof.

Charges Amended to Suit.

So that my meaning may be clearly understood I will here state that my opinion of such charges is that when and at the time the officer makes the arrest, he has sufficient facts within his knowledge on which he may base a charge which will hold water before the Magistrate, as well as before the Grand Jury. But though the saloon may be within a stone's throw of the Magistrate's court, the distance may be a mile as far as the officer and the saloonkeeper are concerned. In other words, a clear violation of the law is metamorphosed en route into a very doubtful one by the time the officer has sworn to his complaint and presented his evidence to the Magistrate.

Another instance: Some time ago an attorney, whose name I may not disclose, appeared before me after I had discharged a saloon keeper, and stated that the man was his client, that he, the saloon keeper, had, however, stated to him, his regular attorney, that he must retain a certain other attorney in this matter if he hoped to be discharged. A word to the wise was sufficient and the defendant was discharged; i. e., the officer gave his testimony in such a manner that the Magistrate could do nothing else but discharge him. I summoned the saloon keeper and endeavored to get the truth from him, but failed.

Now, I hold that police officers who conduct themselves in such manner that suspicion attaches to their conduct have lost their usefulness. As the law now stands, they cannot be removed from the force, but they could be disciplined by their superiors, if those superiors were competent men and were been on branding dishonesty in the service as it deserves to be branded.

But how very anxious the police force is to weed out the dishonest elements from within its own ranks was made apparent during the Lexow investigation. How they tumbled over each other to be of assistance to the committee! How zealous were they, these good and honest men, to disclose to that body the awful sink of corruption in which they were compelled by their awfully bad associates to wallow! And yet, with the many facts before the people, how meagre were the results of that investigation, as far as convictions are concerned. Does that prove that the charges were unfounded? By no means. And that is where my difficulty in this matter is.

Police Board Responsible.

I am not in a position to present facts sufficient to warrant me to go before the Grand Jury, and yet I say that dishonesty and corruption are again rampant in the force; I here venture to hold you responsible for that state of affairs. I meet with the rank and file sufficient to know that by them you and their superior officers are held in utter contempt. What the effect of such a condition of affairs must naturally be is not difficult to divine. Where in the palmy days of your early beginning officers with itching palms were in fear of you, and, being in fear, became honest, they have now again fallen back into their ante-Lexow habits.

A Magistrate in the performance of his duties is necessarily under compulsion to place absolute faith in the statements of officers. He, in the interest of law and order, is often called upon to accept the unsupported oath of a policeman as against a civilian, and relying thereon, inflict a serious penalty on the latter, often depriving him of liberty and property.

Where, however, he feels that the men on whom he must rely are given to dishonest practice; that the guardian of the law is himself a law breaker, uncertainty and doubt overwhelm him; he trembles lest he inflict injury on the innocent. As a Magistrate, I have a right to demand, and most emphatically so demand, from your body that the uniformed prosecutors who may appear before me shall be the best you can furnish with the means at your command. This you have absolutely failed to do in the past, and the future augurs no improvement.

After you shall have rested from the arduous mental strain involved in deciding momentous questions of ethics arising out of your mutual pleasant relations, I trust you may find relaxation and merited reward in devoting but a small portion of your valuable time to my humble plaint.

Very respectfully, H. C. KUDLICH.

The letter was read by the Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday. They refused to make it public, and characterized the letter, so it was reported, as silly.

Says He Paid for Protection.

When Thomas Jones, President of the Unique Club, a colored organization, at 26 Downing Street, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on the charge of running a gambling house, he said he had paid money to Detective John J. Garrity for not disturbing the club. He denied that gambling was permitted in the club. The minute book of the club was put in evidence. The last entry was dated Feb. 28, the day of the raid, and read: "Regular meeting called to order by the President, and opened by the assembly saying the Lord's Prayer."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:15 A. M.—527 West Thirty-sixth Street; Michael Gilligan; damage, $1,000; extended to 529; Frederick Murcherker; damage, $1,000.

2:30 A. M.—150 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Peter Serven; no damage.

10:40 A. M.—184 Columbus Av.; Joseph Dannenberg, dry goods store; damage, $100.

1:15 P. M.—136 Monroe Street; Morris Heller, tenement; damage, $10.

1:15 P. M.—403 East Eightieth Street; Samuel Pollack, dwelling; damage, $200.

6:40 P. M.—398 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Charles Flynn; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—469 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; John Gormley; damage slight.

9 P. M.—46 Seventh Street; Joseph Crobo; damage, $400.

10:15 P. M.—2,150 Lexington Avenue; Bridget Smith; damage $25.

10:30 P. M.—215 Pearl Street, McCabe & Co.; damage, $5,000.

TO AMEND THE RAINES LAW

The Republican Machine Yields to the Persistent Demands of the Country Legislators.

CLUBS MUST BE LICENSED.

A Suggestion from Assemblyman Allds that Votes May Be Needed for the Metropolitan Police Bill Convinces Senator Platt and Mr. Lauterbach.

The sudden decision of Senator Platt and the managers of the Republican machine at this end of the State to reverse their previous judgment and allow some of the Raines law amendments to be introduced in the Legislature astonished many of the local Republican politicians.

For weeks Edward Lauterbach and Jacob Worth, the Platt leader in Brooklyn, have been insisting that the radical amendments to the Tax law should go over until next year, so that they would not affect the Greater New York election. Senator Platt agreed with them. The Raines amendments were practically pocketed. But then the Platt managers determined upon the adoption of the Metropolitan Police bill.

Senator Raines and his friends saw their chance. Raines and Assemblyman Allds, Chairman of the Assembly Excise Committee, hurried to the city Monday morning. They explained that unless their own constituents and the constituents of other Republican members of the Senate and Assembly were satisfied by the passage of at least some of the desired liquor-tax amendments, it would be a very difficult matter to pass the Metropolitan Police bill. Mr. Platt saw the point. He sent his visitors over to Mr. Lauterbach's office. Mr. Lauterbach saw the point also. A compromise upon the amendments was effected to safeguard the police bill.

One of the leading members of the Republican machine said yesterday that the agreement to permit the amendments was reached for no other purpose than to make certain of the passage of the police bill. He declared that it was neither more nor less than a trade.

Perhaps the most important of the amendments to the Raines law that have been agreed to is the one putting a tax on all clubs where liquor is sold. The tax in this city will be $800, the same as for saloons or hotels. It has been figured all along that when the second year's tax under the new law falls due on May 1 next between 200 and 300 saloons will have to go out of business. Now it is figured that the number will be between 600 and 700, owing to the tax on clubs. Many of the clubs are simply adjuncts to saloons that could not secure hotel licenses and took this means of selling on Sunday.

"Under the amendments to be made," said Mr. Lauterbach, "all clubs will be compelled to pay a tax of $800 in this city and $650 in Brooklyn. I cannot see why the rich should not be taxed as well as the poor. I would prefer to see the big clubs pay the tax and the little fellows go free, but, of course, that cannot be done."

Clubs Must Be Licensed.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty amendments are to be made to the Raines law under the present plan. Only a few of them are important, and these were outlined yesterday by Mr. Lauterbach. The decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the exchange of liquor at a club is not "trafficking" within the meaning of the law, will be rendered ineffectual by the declaration of the Legislature that such exchange is "trafficking" within the meaning of the law. Another important amendment will describe what a hotel is in detail under the law. It will make it more difficult to improvise a hotel that will meet the requirements of the law, and also of the building laws. Ten rooms will still be enough for a hotel, but the kind of rooms that are necessary will be described. It is not proposed to attempt to describe or define what a "meal" is within the meaning of the law.

A proposition was made to exempt all clubs that were incorporated before the Raines law went into effect, from the tax, but this was discarded.

Some of the amendments will be in the nature of concessions to certain interests. It has been held that where a saloon is within the 200-feet limit, where consents of property owners are necessary, the consents must be renewed in cases of the sale of the saloon property. One of the new amendments will provide that the consent shall be continuous and shall run with the property. This, it is said, will please the brewers, who often have to put in new owners, and who do not like the expense and trouble of securing a renewal of consents.

Another amendment will provide for all-night licenses for balls and similar entertainments, when approved by the Mayor.

Another amendment will please the place hunters, for it provides for an increase in the Special Agents from 60, as at present, to 100.

An amendment that will come in for much discussion is one that provides that in cases of minor infractions of the law a fifty-dollar penalty may be recovered in a civil action against the saloon keeper. It is said that this is for the purpose of freeing the calendars of criminal courts, but it is not stated whether the recovery upon the civil action will absolve the offender from a criminal prosecution.

Under another amendment it is proposed that the sale by a wholesale dealer of five gallons of liquor of assorted kinds will still be a sale at wholesale within the meaning of the law.

Provision is also to be made for an immediate payment of rebates on old licenses.

John B. Pannis, President of the German American Citizens' Union, said it was a very serious matter if the club amendment to the Raines law would close clubs the same as saloons, and subject them to police surveillance. He said that there are many thousand men in reputable clubs in this city, that they are all voters, and that in case their clubs were subjected to the same police supervision as saloons, their votes might have a material effect in the next election, provided the amendments were obnoxious.

AMERICAN PRISONERS FREED.

Correspondent Scovel and Del Villar Released in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 10.—Sylvester Scovel, the New York newspaper correspondent who was arrested a month ago and has since been imprisoned in the Santa Clara jail, at Sancti Spiritus, has been set at liberty.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It is learned that the release of the New York newspaper man, Sylvester Scovel, by the Spanish authorities, was secured through private representations, and not by any application of the United States, either through Secretary Sherman or Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Secretary of State has received the following cablegram:

"Cienfuegos, Cuba, March 9.—Antonio Suarez del Villar liberated. McGARR."

All the information at the Department of State was communicated to the Senate by Secretary Olney on Jan. 25, as follows: "Case No. 43 shows that Villar is a native of Cuba; naturalized; arrested at Cienfuegos Sept. 5, 1896; charged with purchase and concealment of arms and ammunition; case sent to civil jurisdiction Dec. 23, 1896; in prison at Cienfuegos; case pending."

Depositors Paid in Full.

TROY, N. Y., March 10.—The National Bank of Troy, which has been in charge of Bank Examiner Graham for several months, paid its depositors to-day. There are more than 800 depositors, whose claims amount to about $325,000. The claimants were paid in full, with interest on interest accounts. The stockholders will receive about 75 per cent.

GREEKS ALMOST IN A RIOT

Factions Clash at a Meeting Called to Denounce the Conduct of Consul General Botassi.

SEVERAL HARSH ACCUSATIONS.

The Consul's Friends Attended to Defend Him—A Call Sent Out for Police to Restore Order—Charges Forwarded to King George.

Webster Hall, 125 East Eleventh Street, was crowded with excited Greeks last night, and at one time there was every indication that a riot would ensue. Two factions of Greeks were present. One was convened to pass resolutions censuring Consul General Demetrius N. Botassi, first for alleged inaction in not providing transportation home for the reserves called in by the King; second, for an alleged disrespectful speech about the Greek army; third, for giving no account of the funds which he is said to have collected in behalf of the Cretans. The other was present to defend the Consul and to protest against the resolutions.

The meeting was called by a committee appointed by the Greeks about Roosevelt Street, and the members of the Grecian Club of Sparta. George Ylatras, President of the club, Constantine Bouras, John Bouras, and S. Antoniatus were the committee.

About 750 men with swarthy skins, gleaming teeth, and eyes that glowed like live coals, crowded the hall to the doors. The Sparta Club marched, with Greek and American flags, and with three trumpeters, from its new hall at 191 Greenwich Street. Several Greeks of eminence in the Hellenic colony were present, among them Solon J. Vlaskos, editor of Atlantis. It was rumored that he had been chiefly instrumental in calling the meeting, but he denied it.

The disturbance began almost at once. The Chairman, J. Antoniadi, set forth in Greek the objects of the meeting. Constantine Bouras and Mr. Vlasto interpreted for the newspaper men.

"We have no reason," said the Chairman, "to expect from our Consul help in getting back to our country." At once there came an interruption from the rear. The Chairman continued, and so did his opponent. There was a slight growling sound from the audience, and the interruption ceased.

"He say consool working," interpreted Constantine Bouros.

Presently there was another interruption from a big man, just opposite the speaker. Both sides disputed at once, others joined on either side, and sharp hisses came from all over the house. Mr. Vlasto wrote a request for the police, and sent it out.

Presently the noise quieted enough to allow the Chairman to introduce Nikolas Xanthakis, a newspaper man fresh from Athens. At first he spoke of affairs at home and received nothing but cheers, but when he declared that if the Consul was the right kind of a man he would send back all the reserves, the protest began again.

"He has no money," said the Consul's friend.

"He has collected $2,000," retorted the speaker. He was permitted to proceed and closed with a Zito Hellas! which brought forth cheers.

More cheers greeted the announcement that a telegram had been sent to London and that a steamship of the Papagani Company would come and take all the Greeks home, free of charge.

The Chairman began to read the resolutions, and at the end of the first the tumult turned to an uproar. The friends of the Consul shouted and protested. The supporters of the resolution sprang up from their seats. Fists were brandished in the air, and every one was shouting or hissing, and a combat seemed imminent. In the midst of intense confusion the Chairman finished with his resolutions, and they were greeted with a cheer.

A message, embodying the resolutions and asking that measures should be taken to remedy the alleged inefficiency of the Consul, was prepared to be sent to the King of Greece.

Consul General Botassi and his associates are indignant over the insinuations of his enemies. Yesterday the Cretan Relief Committee issued the following statement:

New York, March 10, 1897.

The Cretan Relief Committee begs to announce that it has received subscriptions to date, $1,616.26; remitted directly to King George, $1,000; balance on hand, $616.26.

(Signed) FATHER AGATHODOROS, Archimandrite of the Greek Church, Chairman, 73 West Eighty-third Street.

Mr. Botassi supplemented this report with the following statement:

"I have not received one cent of money subscribed for the Cretans. I have had no handling of the money. The money was received by Father Agathodoros, who is Chairman of the committee, and handed to G. Lekas, the Treasurer."

STOCKHOLDERS ARE ALARMED.

Suit Against the American Brewing Company and Others.

CHICAGO, March 10.—August W. Woebken of Philadelphia, through his attorneys, Rubens & Mott, filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the American Brewing Company, the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the American Brewing, Malting, and Elevator Company, George W. Weiss, and Martha B. Weiss.

The court is petitioned to demand from the American Brewing Company a surrender of all its assets to the Chicago Title and Trust Company as assignee of the American Brewing, Malting, and Elevator Company. The personal defendants are enjoined from disposing of the same, and a receiver is asked for the American Brewing Company. In the petition George A. Weiss is charged with attempting to defraud stockholders of the company, of misappropriation of the company's funds, and E. S. Dreyer, George Schneider, and Carl Moll are charged with aiding Weiss in their capacities as Directors of the companies, in defrauding the stockholders.

Mr. Woebken files the bill as a stockholder in the American Brewing, Malting, and Elevator Company. The bill is a long document, and gives in detail the history of certain brewing concerns in Chicago during the period from 1884 until 1890, when English investors were looking with such favor upon American breweries.

Ferris Wheel Taxes Unpaid.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Scott McVeigh, the town Collector of Lake View, will probably have on his hands for sale the Ferris Wheel. This morning Judge Haneey entered an order allowing Mr. McVeigh to levy on the wheel for personal property taxes due, amounting to $1,113, which the receiver of the Ferris Wheel Company has neglected to pay. Under the order of court, Mr. McVeigh can seize the wheel, or so much of it as will, if sold, produce sufficient to defray the unpaid taxes.

Illinois Central Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Gross receipts from traffic on the Illinois Central Railroad for February are estimated at $1,803,737, an estimated increase of $48,459, compared with the receipts for February, 1896. For the seven months ended Jan. 31 last the net income showed a decrease of $695,416 compared with the same months of 1896.

Fire in a Pearl Street Building.

The rear portion of the three upper floors of the five-story and attic brick building, 215 Pearl Street, was destroyed by a fire last night. The fire started about 10 o'clock on the fifth floor. Business firms having offices in the building were damaged about $5,000; the damage to the building is $3,000.

Henry G. Hilton Ill.

Henry G. Hilton, the son of ex-Judge Hilton, is seriously ill in his apartments at 102 West Fifty-sixth Street. Rheumatic gout is given as the cause of the illness. It was said last night that he had improved somewhat.

AN AGED COUPLE ASSAULTED.

Burglars Probably Killed Both of Them in Their Home.

GREENSBURG, Penn., March 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Graham, who live five miles from here, are likely to die of injuries they received last night from burglars. They are an aged couple who reside alone in a farmhouse. Mr. Graham is regarded as wealthy.

Some time last night three masked men forced an entrance to the house, and knocked the aged couple senseless with an axe. After that they ransacked the house and left. It is not yet known how much money they secured.

When found by a neighbor this morning Graham and his wife were lying unconscious on the floor. Mrs. Graham may recover, but there is little hope for her husband.

Have Fits in a Church.

Michael Shanley, twenty-three years old, a laborer of 250 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was seized with an epileptic fit during a service at St. Paul's Church, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Park Avenue, last night. While the excitement over this event was at its height, Frederick Nicholas, twenty-one years old, of 232 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, an onlooker, was seized similarly. The effect of the double seizure so disturbed the congregation that it was not until an ambulance came that services were resumed.

AT THE HOTELS.

John E. Hudson of Boston is at the Albemarle.

Franklin H. Head of Chicago is at the Murray Hill.

Congressman Robert C. Shannon is at the Buckingham.

Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica is at the Manhattan.

Gen. William P. Craighill, United States Army, is at the Grand.

Thomas Hunter of Detroit and John E. Howe of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Netherland.

Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island and Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester are at the Holland.

Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, and Mrs. William B. Hazen of Washington, D. C., are at the Cambridge.

Charles E. Patterson of Troy, G. R. Hazard of Syracuse, W. J. Parks of Boston, and D. R. McGinnis of St. Paul are at the Plaza.

A. A. Folsom and J. F. Dorsey of Boston, Henry W. Farnam of New Haven, and W. S. Haines of Chicago are at the Manhattan.

Congressman H. H. Powers of Vermont, Jay Cooke, Jr., of Philadelphia, and William Plankinton of Milwaukee are at the Fifth Avenue.

John S. Sanders of Baltimore, Albert Gall of Indianapolis, E. A. Shepler of Chicago, and C. R. Mason of Boston are at the Gilsey.

F. F. Peard of Baltimore, E. A. Dawson of Chicago, M. M. Fowler of St. Paul, and F. H. Church of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

George F. Easton of Pittsburg, John L. Jackson and Charles C. Allen of Philadelphia, and Thomas C. Powell of Providence are at the Astor.

C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, H. K. Blanchard of Boston, Charles E. Hayes of Buffalo, and Bradley T. Stokes of Baltimore are at the Hoffman.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge and Capt. S. E. Blunt, United States Army; John K. Cowen of Baltimore, and S. R. Callaway, President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, are at the Waldorf.

Mrs. M. M. Rogers and Mrs. S. B. Bradford, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Lambert, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. M. O'Neil, Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead, Brooklyn, and A. Pollock, Washington, D. C., are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen, Stephenson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. M. Allen, domestics, carpets, and blankets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bratton & Barnett, Cumberland, Md.; J. R. Bratton, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clement & Soule, Boston, Mass.; P. H. Soule, cloths; St. Cloud Hotel.

Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Coon, collars and cuffs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen & Davis, Uniontown, Penn.; J. Davis, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; J. L. Richardson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Dauer, J. M., Wheeling, West Va., dry goods; New York Hotel.

Dicker, J. A., Towanda, Penn., clothing; Stuart House.

Donsereaux, A. M., Lansing, Mich., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ehrenhart & Deaton, Springfield, Ohio; J. Ehrenhart, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Einstein Brothers, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. V. Einstein, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fowler, E. S., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. S. Fowler, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Wohl, millinery and laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Foye & Morrison, Savannah, Ga.; P. T. Foye, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Gould, J. L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Phillips, dry goods; Holland House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; C. Strauss, cloaks and suits, 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Weil, fancy goods, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Bartholdi.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens, 714 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Harris, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Heineman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Heineman, millinery; Hoffman House.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Cheney, hosiery, 29 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kilpatrick Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Paxter, domestics and flannels; 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, dry goods, &c.; Continental Hotel.

Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. M. Hollander, china; Hotel Marlborough.

McIntosh, R. C., Quitman, Ga., dry goods; Sinclair House.

Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.

TWELVE MEN TOED A LINE

Members of Lieut. Stayton's Division of the Naval Militia Appeared Before Commander Miller.

RESULT OF WEARING NEW HATS

Told that the Mistake Was Not Theirs and Shortly Dismissed—Disciplined Men Indignant—A Defense of the Commander.

Several members of the Fourth Division of the Naval Militia presented themselves before Commander J. W. Miller on the New Hampshire on Tuesday evening. These were the men who, acting under orders given by Lieut. W. H. Stayton, the commanding officer of the division, had worn the new hats that so incensed Commander Miller.

There were sixteen of these men, and, although Commander Miller positively stated that he was not going to punish any one and that no one had been ordered to appear before him, the men, or at least twelve of them, were there. Among these were F. L. Slazenger, L. B. Sturgis, T. E. Tomlinson, and F. Dobbins.

The men were kept waiting more than an hour, and during that time they had to toe a line. When they were finally summoned before the Commander, he told them that he had learned that they had put on the new hats by order of Lieut. Stayton, and that in doing so they had done nothing wrong, and that the mistake was Lieut. Stayton's in having given the order. He talked to them a little about their duties and then dismissed them.

The Fourth Division drills on Thursday evenings, and by having the men appear before him on Tuesday, Commander Miller compelled them to give up another night to the battalion. He realized this, and told those who had presented themselves that they were excused from drill to-night.

One of the disciplined men, for they all think they have been disciplined by the commander and are naturally very indignant, said:

"The whole division stands by Lieut. Stayton to a man. We believe that he is the best officer in the battalion, and if he goes out we want to go out with him, as far as we can."

Gerard Townsend, the Quartermaster of the Third Division, who has recently been elected Lieutenant of the junior grade, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The Naval Militia is to-day stronger and better than it ever was, and a thoroughly disciplined and well-organized battalion. I don't know why I was elected over the heads of Ensigns E. P. Mowton and W. J. Henderson, but I got the most votes. I think that the stories of trouble in the battalion are very much exaggerated."

Mr. Townsend has been a member of the Naval Militia four years and a half. He is sure the battalion is able to go through any drill, even the heavy gun drill, extended order drill, or street riot drill. These last two drills have been gone through twice to his knowledge. Mr. Townsend is not an Annapolis man. Several members of the militia who are graduates of the Naval Academy and who have served in the navy, however, disagree with Mr. Townsend on the drill question.

Frederic E. Camp of the Second Division has this to say about the battalion:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an old member of the Second Division, may I be permitted to speak a word in defense of the Naval Militia?

I have carefully read the articles which have appeared in our daily papers during the past week, and I think it is high time some one else was heard. Certainly, if there is any foundation for one-quarter of ex-Lieut. Stayton's charges, he did right in at once resigning, and perhaps if he will think loud and long he may invent a few more reasons for severing his connection with the First Naval Battalion.

I am confident that Commander Miller, as well as 90 per cent. of his officers and men, can get along without the valuable services of Lieut. Stayton. I am also confident that a more thorough investigation will reveal the fact that the Naval Militia is not all show by any manner of means, and that the result of six years of hard work, study, and close attention on the part of 350 men can easily be estimated by a personal investigation, and such an investigation would, I am sure, be most desirable.

Just one word more. Ex-Lieut. Stayton regrets to acknowledge the fact that unless something is done, and done promptly, the Naval Militia will go to pieces. If our worthy ex-Lieutenant is patient he may receive an invitation to be present when we go to pieces. We will also promise him a comfortable seat on the poop deck, that he may watch the ceremonies with ease. In the meantime might we remind him of that old saying: "He who laughs last laughs best"?

FREDERIC EDGAR CAMP.

BANK ROBBED BY A TELLER.

The Shortage in the Merchants' National of Newburyport, Mass., Has Been Running Twelve Years.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 10.—A shortage running far up into the thousands has been discovered in the books of the Merchants' National Bank here, one of the oldest, most careful, and conservative banks in the State.

The teller, Percy Dame, has confessed to the embezzlement, and his relatives and friends are endeavoring to make the bank's losses good. Dame has disappeared, no one knows where. The shortage was first discovered several weeks ago, while the teller was confined to his rooms by illness. It was the first time for years that Dame had been kept away from his duties at the bank for any length of time, and one of the minor clerks was put at work upon his books. He had hardly begun his duties before he discovered a shortage of over $5,000, and he at once reported results to the cashier. The Directors were communicated with, and an expert called in. The shortage began to swell. It was decided to confront Dame with the results of the investigation, and it was done, although he lay in bed and was reported dangerously ill. The teller was asked if it was possible for him to present an exact statement of the amounts he had taken from the institution.

"Certainly," said he. "You will find in the inside pocket of my coat a book containing exact entries of the amounts and the dates on which they were taken. It covers a period of nearly twelve years."

Up to date the amount of the shortage is said to reach $7,500. It is strange that Dame's manner of living did not excite suspicion. His salary was $1,300, and yet he was said to be paying $20 a week to his wife, from whom he had separated. He moved, moreover, among people who spent money lavishly. He was a member of nearly every social organization of prominence. Dame is about thirty-four years old.

DAVIS FURRIN ACQUITTED.

Enthusiasm in the Courtroom When the Verdict Was Announced.

Davis Furrin, who has been on trial in Brooklyn for the past three days, on the charge of setting fire to his house at 146 Snediker Avenue, in 1894, for the purpose of getting $600 insurance, was acquitted yesterday. The greater part of the day was taken up in the summing up. Only two witnesses were examined in the morning. They were Furrin's old employer, Morris Cohen, and Harris A. Pose of 144 East Broadway, this city. Both witnesses testified to Furrin's good character.

When the jury announced their verdict, nearly every auditor in the room jumped up and cheered.

The Rev. Anthony Halst Is Missing.

The Rev. Anthony Halst of St. Patrick's Church of Long Island City has been missing since March 1. He is forty years old, 4 feet 4 inches in height, weighing 160 pounds, has dark, short hair, and wears gold-rimmed eyeglasses, a black derby hat, dark frock coat and trousers. A general alarm has been sent out for him.

MANY CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Simon Goldenberg Desired a Non-Sectarian Institution — Rebecca C. Dawson Remembered a Sisterhood — Ella Thurston's Heirs Will Contest.

Large bequests were given to charities by wills filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The principal of these was the will of Simon Goldenberg, late of 29 West Seventy-second Street, who died on Feb. 19, leaving an estate valued at $200,000 in real and $100,000 in personal property.

The testator first provides for the erection of a mausoleum on his plot in Machpelah Cemetery, Union Fields, within one year after his death, the amount to be expended not to exceed $25,000. The sum of $1,000 is left in trust with the Trustees of the Temple Beth-El, the income to be used in keeping the mausoleum in proper condition, and $5,000 is given to the same persons for the use of the synagogue charities.

The following bequests are then made to charities:

Three thousand dollars each to the Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews; $5,000 each to United Hebrew Charities and the Hebrew Technical Institute; $1,000 each to German Hospital, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, United Relief Works of the Society for Ethical Culture, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

To the Burgomaster of the village of Kestrich, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, the testator leaves $1,000 in trust, the income to be used to keep the graves of the testator's parents in order. Any part of this amount that shall not be needed is to be divided among charities in that town. The will also leaves the Burgomaster $5,000, which is to be divided into two equal parts, and the income from one part used to pay off the debt of the Hebrew Church there, while the income from the other part of the fund is to be used to pay off the debt of the Protestant Church in the same village.

All the residue of the estate is then left to his widow, Mary Goldenberg, in trust. On her death provision is made for twenty-seven relatives, composed of brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces, who receive various amounts. The testator left no children.

After these bequests are paid to the beneficiaries or their issue on the death of Mrs. Goldenberg, the residue then remaining is left in the hands of the following trustees: Jacob H. Fleisch, Jacob H. Schiff, Julius Goldman, M. Warley Platzek, Isaac Wallach, Jacob Rothschild, Simon Ottenburg, Joel Goldenberg, and Louis Seeberger. These trustees are empowered to create from the residue of the estate some "charitable or educational institution in the city of New York," and no restrictions are imposed upon them, except that the testator desires that the institution shall be nonsectarian. If it is not feasible or desirable to erect a new institution, the residue can be used by the trustees to place some existing institution on a solid foundation, if this course is found desirable, "having full confidence," says the testator, "that they will found a charity which will add something to the improvement of the physical, moral, or intellectual improvement of those for whose benefit they will create such an institution."

The will was made on June 28, 1895, and the widow and Jacob Rothschild and Simon Ottenburg are made executors and trustees.

Under the will of Rebecca C. Dawson, filed yesterday, the testatrix, who belonged to the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd of this city, leaves all her estate, consisting of funds in the Bleecker Street Bank, to the Sisterhood of which she was a member. The amount of these deposits are not stated.

Jacob Myers, whose will was filed with the Surrogate, leaves his estate, amounting to $400 in the Dry Dock Savings Bank, to St. Francis Hospital, in East Fifth Street.

ELLEN THURSTON'S WILL.

It Will Be Contested—Large Bequests Made for Charitable Purposes.

The will of Ellen Thurston, who was a well-known Brooklyn philanthropist, will be contested on March 29 by three of her cousins, Prentiss Ingraham of Easton, Md.; Miss Georgie I. Burns of 119 Saratoga Street West, Baltimore, Md., and Josephine I. Battey of 133 West Sixty-second Street, this city. Under the will large sums are bequeathed to charitable work. Objections to the will were filed in the Brooklyn Surrogate's office yesterday.

The bequests are: Brooklyn Industrial Association and Home for Destitute Children, $5,000; Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, $3,000; Graham Home for Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, $2,000; Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, $3,000; Faith Home for Incurables, $2,000; Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $3,000; Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, $5,000; Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, $3,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000; Women's Union Missionary Society for Heathen Lands, $2,000; American Missionary Society, $5,000; Trustees of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, $10,000; Trustees of Tuskegee Normal School, $3,000; in all $53,000.

The paintings, engravings, statuary, silver plate, and the household furniture are left to the cousins, Lydia Frances Brewster, Josephine Otis Brewster, and Eleanor Brewster Stephenson, all of Orange, N. J.; Alice Stephenson Brewster, wife of the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster of Grace Church, Brooklyn; Robert Storer Stephenson, Walter Thurston Stephenson, and Amy Longfellow Stephenson, also of Orange. Other bequests are to Lydia Frances Brewster, $5,000; Josephine Otis Brewster, $5,000; Eleanor Brewster Stephenson, $3,000; Alice Stephenson Brewster, $3,000; Robert Storer Stephenson, $3,000; Walter T. Stephenson, $3,000; Amy Longfellow Stephenson, $3,000; Mrs. Sarah Thurston Robinson, wife of the Rev. James A. Robinson of Cortland, N. Y., $2,000; Miss Jennie Thurston Guild of Cortland, $2,000; Elizabeth Wainwright Cummings of Portland, Me., $2,000; Mrs. Jane Tucker Dunnell of this city, $2,000; Annie Blodget of Brookline, Mass., $3,000; Florence P. Hines of Brooklyn, $3,000, and Elizabeth May Thayer, $1,000.

The real estate is valued at $20,000 and the personal property at $137,000. The executors are Duncan Smith and G. C. Bracken. The witnesses to the will are Levi S. Tenney of 617 Fifth Avenue, this city, and Francis Clark of 66 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

WILL CONTEST WITHDRAWN.

Mrs. Darr Gives Up Her Fight for John D. Townsend's Estate.

The contest of the will of John D. Townsend by his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie S. Darr, was withdrawn before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. No reasons for the withdrawal were given, but it was stated that it did not involve a monetary consideration.

Mr. Townsend left all of his property to his wife for life, with the remainder to his daughter Margaret. Mrs. Darr, his other daughter, was involved in a scandal about ten years ago. She was the wife of Lieut. Totten, military instructor at West Point. She disappeared for a time simultaneously with Lieut. Darr. Her father published a card saying his daughter had not eloped with Darr, but when her husband obtained a divorce she married Darr.

An Executor's Acts Questioned.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 10.—Testimony was taken to-day in the matter of the accounting of the executor of the will of the late Samuel Scott of White Plains. Mr. Scott, who was a dealer in dry goods and had stores in several towns in the county, left an estate of $80,000. Lucy G. Scott, a daughter-in-law of Samuel Scott, and an heir under the will, alleged unfair dealing on the part of the executor, the Rev. S. H. Scott, a son of the decedent. Testimony taken showed that the executor had transferred to a firm in which he was interested stock and property belonging to the estate. The Surrogate enjoined the executor from further work, and ordered an accounting filed. The executor appealed from the decision. It is claimed the transfers were benefits to the estate.

Peter Kerrigan's Heirs Sued.

Valuable river front property has become involved in a suit brought by a number of charitable institutions against the heirs of Peter Kerrigan, one of the pioneers of Hoboken. His widow left a will which has just come to light, and which gives about $75,000 of property to the institutions. The institutions interested are St. Mary's Church of Jersey City, St. Michael's Monastery, St. Mary's Hospital, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of St. Joseph, the Church of the Holy Redeemer of New York, and the Woodstock College of Maryland. The heirs acquired the property through the belief that neither Mr. Kerrigan nor his wife left a will.

NEW WHITE HOUSE RULES

The President Changes the Hours for the Reception of Official and Other Visitors.

OFFICE SEEKERS NUMEROUS.

Minnesota Asking a Number of Important Places—Guerrilla Mosby Chats with Mr. McKinley—A Claim from Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Private Secretary Porter issued his first official order to-day. It provides for the transaction of business with the President, and fixes the Cabinet days and the hours and times for public receptions. The order omits the rule in force during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, providing that the President should be free from all callers on Mondays. It changes the hour of holding public receptions from 1 to 3 o'clock, and fixes Friday, instead of Saturday, as one of the days on which the public may shake the President's hand. Otherwise it is word for word the order issued at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's last term, and reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION RULES.

The Cabinet will meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock A. M.

The President will receive Senators and Representatives in Congress from 10 to 12 o'clock on all days except Cabinet days.

Persons not Senators nor Representatives having business with the President will be received from 12 to 1 o'clock every day except Cabinet days.

Those having no business, but who desire to pay their respects, will be received by the President in the East Room at 3 o'clock P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

By direction of the President,

JOHN ADDISON PORTER,
Secretary to the President.

Minnesota's Demands.

Minnesota office seekers were conspicuous at the White House to-day. Among them was ex-Congressman Mark H. Dunnell, who served in the House with President McKinley, and who wants to be one of the Treasury Auditors. Representative Heatwole of Minnesota was an early caller. He was accompanied by Capt. Reed of Glencoe, Minn., whom he urged for the position of Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Two other Minnesota men are being urged for office. They are ex-Gov. Hubbard, whose friends want him to be Ambassador to Italy, and Tams Bixby, Chairman of the Minnesota State Central Committee, who would probably not object to being Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Two colored men, who formerly represented their States in the House of Representatives, were in the line of callers. They were Cheatham of North Carolina and Lynch of Mississippi. Ex-Representative Lynch wants to serve as Fourth Auditor of the Treasury—a position which he occupied under President Harrison.

Mosby a Caller.

Col. John R. Mosby, the Confederate cavalry leader, who is now a resident of California, dropped in to pay his respects and had a pleasant conversation with the President. It was the first time the two had met.

Ex-Congressman Pickler of South Dakota called, and shortly after he left Alvin G. Belt of Washington, D. C., left at the White House a petition signed by 15,000 soldiers for the appointment of Mr. Pickler to the position of Commissioner of Pensions.

A Pennsylvania Claim.

Senator Penrose headed thirty members of the Pennsylvania Legislature who called on the President after luncheon. They were accompanied by ex-Congressman John Robinson, in whose behalf the visit was made. State Senator Baylor and State Representative Fochs made short speeches urging the appointment of Col. Robinson as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the President said he would consider what they said.

Senator Mason of Illinois had a long talk with President McKinley. With him was Judge Horace Clark of Illinois, for whom Mr. Mason asked the Brazilian Mission.

E. H. R. Green, a son of Mrs. Hetty Green and Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Texas, headed a party of Texans who urged the nomination of Dr. John Grant for some prominent position.

One caller was Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn.

Late in the afternoon the President had a conference in the private part of the White House with Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio.

THE GRUMBLING BEGINS.

Office Seekers Complain of the President's Course.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The office seekers down town and the Senators at the Capitol who are trusting that the applicants from their States will find favor at the White House, have suddenly become nervous and anxious. The conviction that no more places will be filled at once had much to do with the final adjournment of the special session of the Senate, making it one of the shortest sessions on record.

It is rather early for dissatisfaction to develop toward a President, and it may be that the Massachusetts men are not so indignant as they pretend, but there has been irritation among them to-day over a reminder thrown out by intimate friends of the President that, as Massachusetts has now a Cabinet officer, a prospective Ambassador to Italy in Mr. Draper, and a Consul General to London—William McKinley Osborne—the State ought to be willing to allow other States to be considered. The Massachusetts men suggest that Osborne should be credited to Ohio, but that strikes them as allowing Ohio to have rather more than an equitable share of the patronage.

Ohio is to come in for another good place besides those already assigned to it. Perry S. Heath, who will be First Assistant Postmaster General, is an Ohio man, having been the editor of a Cincinnati paper until the campaign opened. Pennsylvania will have the second assistant—ex-Representative W. S. Shallenberger, who will have charge of railway mails. Col. Dick of Ohio is considered to have the best chance for Fourth Assistant. This officer, it is intimated, will follow the course adopted before Gen. Maxwell took hold, a course adhered to by him, of allowing all fourth-class Postmasters to complete their four-year terms unless inefficient.

Marylanders have been making a complaint that strikes people humorously. Some urgent representations have been made to secure appointments for Republicans of that State, and it is asserted that the purveyors of places have reminded Maryland men that $8,000 worth of patronage already has been credited to Maryland, and that it cannot expect to deprive other States of their share of the small number of desirable places to be given. This answer has suggested that books are being kept, and that there is a pro rata assignment to be made according to amounts to be paid in salaries.

Illinois men who find that Cabinet places eat up appointments rapidly are indulging in regrets because the State has received a Cabinet appointment that might have been divided up for three or four men with smaller salaries than $8,000.

Danville Post Office Fight Ended.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The second appointment by the President aside from Cabinet officers was that of W. R. Jewell to be Postmaster at Danville, Ill. This was requested by Representative Cannon as a personal matter.

John Beard, the deposed Postmaster, was personally offensive to Cannon, who has kept up a long fight upon him. The Danville Post Office fight is notable because of the persistent friendship of Mr. Cleveland for Beard, who was reappointed to the office six times, the appointee failing of confirmation every time.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT BILLS CONSIDERED IN THE TWO HOUSES.

Senate Adopts Several of the Constitutional Amendments—Bicycle Baggage Bill Advanced in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—In the Senate to-day the Newark Armory Appropriation bill was referred the Committee on Appropriations.

Constitutional amendment No. 1, known as the Voorhees amendment to the judiciary system, was adopted by a vote of 11 to 5.

Other amendments to the Constitution were adopted without opposition, as follows: Prohibiting the Governor from appointing during a legislative recess any person to office who has been rejected by the Senate; prohibiting lotteries and race-track gambling; providing for woman suffrage.

The Jury Committee bill was ordered to third reading, and the bill providing for county government by five Freeholders was amended so as to apply to any county, but it must first be adopted by a vote of the people of the county.

The following bills were passed: Permitting the granting of divorce for extreme cruelty; the City Hall Commission bill for Jersey City; authorizing Monmouth County to appropriate $7,500 to open Shark River Inlet.

Mr. Voorhees introduced the general borough act. It is made applicable to all boroughs, but does not take away any powers held under special charter, unless they are inconsistent with expressed provisions of the act.

The Equal Taxation bills defeated by the House last week in Committee of the Whole were reintroduced in the Senate, one by Mr. Daly and the other by Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Vreeland introduced a bill providing that no person shall be confined in an asylum without the written request of a relative or other interested person and upon the certificate of two physicians. The act makes more stringent regulations relative to the admission of patients in asylums.

The bill changing the time of holding the municipal election in Newark and Jersey City from Spring to Fall was ordered to be engrossed for final passage.

The Senate adjourned for the week.

In the House, Klink's Equal Taxation bill, known as No. 1, was taken up on final passage and defeated by a vote of 26 to 27. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and revived the other two equal taxation bills known as Nos. 42 and 184, which were killed by the committee last week. They were placed on the calendar, had second reading, and were ordered to third reading. The presumption is that No. 184 will pass. This is the bill favored by the State authorities, as well as the railroad companies, and would give Jersey City $200,000 per year in addition to what she now receives in the way of taxes.

The bill to reduce the salaries of State officers was made the order for next Wednesday morning.

The Bicycle Baggage bill was advanced to third reading without debate.

The following bills were passed: Providing that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for appointment or employment on public works; authorizing Jersey City to expend $800,000 for new school buildings; annexing portions of Raritan, Delaware, and West Amwell townships to East Amwell township, Hunterdon County; annexing part of Clinton Township to Newark; pensioning firemen incapacitated for further services while doing duty; extending the police tenure of office act to towns, boroughs, and townships in first-class counties.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

MIXED RESULTS IN JERSEY.

Neither Side Can Claim More Than Local Victories.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The results of the township elections throughout the State are mixed. Neither side can claim a general victory.

West Cape May—Samuel E. Ewing, Democrat, was elected Mayor.

Flemington—The Democrats elected their candidates in nearly every township in Hunterdon County yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that it was the most bitterly fought contest of many years. In Flemington the Democrats elected Joseph Sargeant Committeeman and Amos Thatcher Freeholder.

Hackensack—The political complexion of the Board of Freeholders is uncertain. The Democrats have made gains, and in case a dispute in Hohokus over a ballot is decided in favor of the Democrats, they may gain control of the board. If the ballot is counted a new election will have to be held in Hohokus.

Scotch Plains—The Democrats elected their leading candidates.

Dunellen—The Republican ticket was elected.

Mount Holly—The entire Republican ticket was elected.

Vineland—Each party secured about one-half of the offices.

Moorestown—The whole Republican ticket was elected.

Bridgeton—Applegate, Republican, was elected Mayor, and the entire Republican ticket was successful.

Woodbury—The Republicans carried Woodbury with the exception of the Third Ward, which elected William Buohl as Councilman.

Wenonah—The union ticket was victorious.

Millville—The Republicans carried this town.

Glassborough—The Republicans were victorious in this town.

Morristown—The entire township Republican ticket won, Charles R. Whitehead being elected Freeholder and William E. Collins Township Clerk.

Westfield—The Democrats elected their candidates for all the important offices.

Summit—The entire Republican ticket excepting Justice was elected in Summit.

Elizabeth—Thomas Terhune, Democrat, was elected Township Committeeman by 8 majority and the balance of the Democratic ticket by an average of 15 majority.

Linden—The Republicans carried this township.

Union—The Democrats carried a majority of the offices in Union.

Sayreville—Leverett Smith, Democrat, was elected Freeholder by 175 majority over Roller, the Republican incumbent.

East Brunswick—The entire Democratic ticket was elected.

Raritan—The entire Democratic ticket was elected.

GEORGE R. BAGG RESIGNS.

Head of Secret Service Bureau Gives Up His Office.

George R. Bagg, who has been in charge of the United States Secret Service Bureau in this city for two years, has resigned. He received word yesterday that the resignation had been accepted and that George W. Hazen, brother of the Chief of the bureau, in Washington, would take charge temporarily.

Mr. Bagg has earned an enviable reputation for himself since he took charge of the work here. Of the 189 persons arrested, only 14 were acquitted, and among those caught were William E. Brockway, "King of the Counterfeiters"; Emanuel Ninger, the remarkable penman counterfeiter; the Bradford gang, and the Brooklyn Horse Market gang. He has been connected with the Secret Service since 1886, and has been in the most important stations. He would not say yesterday what he intended to do.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW SHELLS FOR CORNELL

One of the Boats to Have the Latest Outriggers and Other Improvements.

GOOD EQUIPMENT EXPECTED.

Financial Support Tendered to the University Crew by Members of the Alumni—A Visit from David W. King to the Oarsmen.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 10.—One of the new shells in which the Cornell crews are to row this year has been ordered. It is to be of cedar, lined with a prepared cloth to prevent leakage in case of a crack, and is to be built by the Detroit Boat Company. The boat is to be fitted with the latest model of Davis's outriggers, by means of which either a starboard or port stroke may be used. Davis is also to do the rerigging of the English cedar boat which was bought last year.

All the work, both of building the new boat and of rerigging the English shell is to be done in the second story of the boathouse on the inlet, and is to be begun immediately. With regard to the other new boat it is probable that this will be ordered of Waters of Troy, and will be of the ordinary paper model. When the work on the boats is completed Cornell will have the best rowing equipment she has ever had.

Among the large number of visitors at the crew room Monday was Mr. David W. King, now an architect in New York City, who was a member of the winning '76 crew. Mr. King had especially come to Ithaca to see how the crew men were getting on. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the form in which they were rowing. He entertained the boys with reminiscences of his own crew days, and assisted in coaching the 'varsity men. When he left the room he was given a rousing Cornell cheer from the crew men.

Since the arrangements of the race with Yale, Commodore Murdock is daily in receipt of communications from alumni associations in the different cities tendering financial support. Communications have been received from old graduates in Utica and Syracuse. The prospects are that Cornell will not lack financial support this year. It is announced that athletic relations have been resumed again with Michigan. Two baseball games have been arranged for the coming season. One will be played at Ann Arbor on May 12, the other in Ithaca on May 22.

The Cambridge Crew in Practice.

LONDON, March 10.—The Cambridge University crew made their first appearance on the Thames at Putney to-day, and rowed from that place to Hammersmith Bridge, a little short of two miles, in 7 minutes and 42 seconds, stroking at the rate of 34 per minute. The crew impressed onlookers very favorably, both in their work and appearance.

This is the first practice work of the crew over any part of the university course for the annual race between the Cambridge and Oxford eights, which will be rowed over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake on April 3.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

Board of Governors Discusses Various Changes.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union was held Tuesday afternoon and evening at the Astor House. President Harry McMillan of Philadelphia occupied the chair. The request of the Young Men's Christian Association to be allowed to register its own athletes, giving half of the registration fee of $1 to the union, was favorably discussed, and the board will recommend the granting of the request. The registrations are for one year, the same as if secured direct from the union.

Basket ball received the approval of the board by its act of appointing a committee of three to take charge of that comparatively new branch of sport, comprising Luther Gulick, 40 East Twentieth Street, to whom applications for sanctions should be made; C. C. Hughes, and J. W. Kelly, Jr.

A recommendation from the board favors a change in the by-laws reducing the time of residence for eligibility to compete in games from twelve to nine months. H. C. Zettler of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club applied to the board for reinstatement, which was refused. Zettler is the well-known gymnast.

During the session it was decided to appoint a committee to revise the handbook at a meeting to be held on the 24th inst. The committee are A. G. Mills, Bartow S. Weeks, George S. Rhodes, William F. Humphreys, William B. Curtis, James Whitely, Charles H. Sherrill, H. S. Geyelin, Col. Hamberger, Hugh H. Baxter, A. C. Stevens, I. B. Potter, George D. Morrison, Oliver Shiras, G. H. Brown, Dr. B. Phillips, James H. Sterrett, Dr. Sargent and James McCutcheon.

Princeton's Athletic Officers.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—At a mass meeting of the Princeton students to-day, Harrison Hall, '98, of Dayton, Ohio, was elected manager of the Princeton University Football Association for the season and D. S. Cook, '99, of Evanston, Ill., was elected assistant manager. Paul C. Martin, '98, who was selected as Treasurer of the Intercollegiate Track Athletic Association at their meeting in New York recently, resigned from the position to-day, and E. A. McVitty, '98, was chosen by the college to fill the vacancy.

FIGHT ON SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Ministers of Cleveland Take an Aggressive Stand.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—The Union Ministers' meeting Sunday appointed a committee of five to conduct a fight against projected Sunday ball playing on the part of the Cleveland Baseball Club this Summer.

Resolutions were adopted that the committee wait on the proprietors and managers of the club and request that the feelings of the Sunday-observing public of Cleveland be not outraged by Sunday ball playing.

The Rev. Carl F. Henry of All Souls' Universalist Church offered an amendment that in case this effort failed the committee go to the authorities and have the thing stopped. The resolutions and amendment provoked an hour's discussion, but both were eventually adopted.

Yale's Baseball Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, March 10.—The Yale baseball schedule for this year, with three open dates, follows:

April 7, with Wesleyan, at Yale; April 17, with the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.; April 19, with the University of Virginia, at Lynchburg, Va.; April 21, open; April 24, with Amherst, at Yale; April 30, with Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass.; May 1, with Brown University, place undecided; May 5, with Lafayette, at Yale; May 8, open; May 12, with Wesleyan, at Middletown; May 15, with Brown University, place not decided; May 19, with Amherst, at Amherst; May 22, open; May 29, with Brown, at Providence; June 2, with Holy Cross, at Springfield, or Yale; June 5, with Princeton, at Yale; June 12, with Princeton, at Princeton; June 19, with Princeton, at New York in case of tie; June 24, with Harvard, in Cambridge; June 29, with Harvard, at Yale; July 3, with Harvard, at New York or Springfield, in case of a tie.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Draperies in immense quantities now at bargain prices.

A NEW ENGLAND CYCLING MEET.

It Will Be Held in Boston May 31—Inducements Offered.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—At the meeting of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen to-night there came very near being a row in reference to the reported treachery on the part of delegates from this division in voting for Potter for President when they were supposed to be solid for Elliott.

Some of the members of more than local note began to speak, when it was seen that a hot discussion was imminent which would certainly wind up in trouble. Chief Consul Tippett, anticipating disturbance, called the meeting to order, and the matter was squelched.

At this meeting it was voted that a mammoth Spring meet of the various divisions of New England be held in this city, May 31, and that $1,500 be expended for carrying out the extensive programme. Boston's largest building, Mechanic's Hall, will be hired for the evening of May 31, and a grand ball will be given. There will be a grand parade, and races in the afternoon. By holding this meet the cyclists of New England will have two days in which to enjoy the cycling privileges of Boston. The division voted to expend several thousand dollars for league work.

TO REGULATE BICYCLE RACING.

Bill Introduced in the Legislature of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—Representative Shanahan of Chicago this morning introduced a bill which prohibits any one from engaging in a bicycle race without a rest of at least six hours following each twelve hours' racing. A penalty of a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500, or from thirty days to a year in the County Jail, is provided.

The bill also makes it unlawful for any person or corporation to rent any building, race track, park, or road to any one for the purpose of conducting a bicycle race not in accordance with the act.

NEWPORT'S NEXT HORSE SHOW.

It Will Be Held in August, and Will Be Better Than the Last.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 10.—The Newport Horse Show Association will have its annual exhibition here during the week beginning Aug. 23. The show last season was a big success in every way, and this year there will be higher premiums offered and new features added.

The grounds of the Newport Baseball Association have been taken again for the exhibition, during which the Newport team will play out of town. The show last year was of only three days' duration, but it is proposed to continue that of next August through an entire week, it being the purpose to maintain interest in it by innovations, such as racing of all sorts. In fact, the committee have some novelties in mind, though the plans will not mature until early in the Summer.

Among the classes that may be added are those for coaches-and-four and for high-school horses. Several owners of fancy horseflesh not interested last year will no doubt be induced to exhibit this. Freebody Park will be laid out about the same as it was last year for the show.

Trotting Stallion Acolyte Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 10.—Acolyte, the famous trotting stallion, for which Commonwealer Coxey paid $50,000, has been sold by George H. Watson of Frankfort to F. D. Wilson of Punxsutawney, Penn., for $8,000.

Sporting News in Brief.

The Bohemian Sporting Club's next amateur boxing tournament will be held Tuesday, March 16, and Thursday, March 18.

The second annual tournament of the Cobweb Gun Club will be held at Baychester March 16, 17, 18, and 19. The big event of the tournament is the Cobweb Handicap for a purse of $500, fifteen birds, $15 entrance. The first two days will be devoted to clay-bird shooting, and the last two to live-bird events.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club is to have a "Ladies' Day" to-day. The entertainment is to begin with music at 2:30 o'clock. There will be an entertainment in the theatre at 3:30, in which the following will take part: Mrs. Monnie Marshall Smith, reciter; Mrs. Josephine Jennings Percy, soprano; Miss Nellie S. Udelle, violinist; Mr. Philip Egner, violoncellist; Mr. Frank J. Smith, accompanist. In the evening there will be an athletic entertainment in the gymnasium.

THEY FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Call for a Mass Meeting to Urge the Ratification of the Treaty.

More than 250 names of men well-known in the social, political, commercial, and religious life of the city are signed to the following call:

"Convinced that the general arbitration treaty proposed between the United States and Great Britain and now pending before the Senate of the United States is just and prudent in both its provisions and purpose, we hereby invite our fellow-citizens of New York to a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union Thursday evening, March 11, at 8 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed best in favor of the ratification of the treaty."

Among the signers are: Joseph S. Auerbach, George T. Bliss, Henry Clews, L. Chamberlain, Le Grand B. Cannon, Joachim Elmendorff, James C. Fargo, Harvey E. Fisk, David H. Greer, George E. Waring, Jr., Samuel D. Babcock, James A. Blanchard, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, M. A. Corrigan, W. Bayard Cutting, H. B. Claflin & Co., F. W. Devoe, Dorman B. Eaton, G. Gottheil, Hugh J. Grant, E. L. Godkin, W. L. Trenholm, Samuel C. VanDusen, Henry Van Dyke, John DeWitt Warner, Charles F. Wingate, Everett P. Wheeler, Felix Adler, Lyman Abbott, William L. Brower, George William Ballou, R. Fulton Cutting, Catlin & Co., John D. Crimmins, Charles H. T. Collis, Robert A. Collyer, William E. Dodge, Julien T. Davies, Charles W. Dayton, Charles S. Daly, Morgan Dix, Charles S. Fairchild, Ashbel P. Fitch, E. R. L. Gould.

William B. Hornblower, W. D. Howells, Abram S. Hewitt, A. D. Juilliard, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Knoeppel, Arthur W. Milbury, C. R. Miller, Henry G. Marquand, Henry D. McCord, James McCreery, Henry C. Potter, George Haven Putnam, Philip Rhinelander, Thomas G. Shearman, Wilton Merle Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, C. C. Shayne, Spencer Trask, George Tombleson, J. W. Hegeman, Henry Hentz, W. K. Huntington, Brayton Ives, Conrad N. Jordan, E. G. Janeway, F. De Sola Mendes, Ogden Mills, Richard A. McCurdy, Alexander E. Orr, George Foster Peabody, Wheeler H. Peckham, Franklin Pierce, Elihu Root, William L. Strong, John A. Stewart, Isidor Straus, William T. Sabine, H. B. Stapler, M. J. Savage, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry E. Howland, Seth Low, Walter Laidlaw, Francis H. Leggett, R. S. MacArthur, Anson G. McCook, R. Heber Newton, W. M. K. Olcott, J. Seaver Page, John E. Parsons, C. H. Parkhurst, W. S. Rainsford, Isaac N. Seligman, Carl Schurz, William Jay Schieffelin, Charles Stewart Smith, Henry A. Stimson,

At WANAMAKER'S

IMPORTANT NEWS TO-DAY

Ready for first view this morning:

A delightful little advance lot of Paris Garments. They represent the highest skill of the greatest designers of women's dress. Only one piece of a kind. To describe them would require for each a half column of fashion news.

Among them an exquisite *Sortie de Bal* of chiffon over silk, a delightful Bolero of black chiffon, an officers' white cloth Mess Coat, and a Jacket according to the uniform of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, also of white cloth, that show how the military thought is to lead the season. A few in a Broadway window, a few more upstairs. A few? But enough to make many a costume notorious for "style."

CHINA TABLEWARE—ANOTHER FLURRY

Several lots of *Charles Field Haviland's* Limoges China Dinnerware get a large price reduction to-day. Repeated operations in the cutting down of Haviland's China prices makes trouble for Havilands—but we cannot prevent that.

Our business to sell the best goods just as cheaply as possible. Not yours to reason why. Only yours to make the most of the passing chance, and a good one it is—may not come your way again.

The decorations happen to touch upon the current popular tints—purple, violet, heliotrope. And the designs are not transferred prints, they are hand work,

Haviland China, 124 pieces, flower decoration, gold on handles, 3 styles, $13.50 from $25.
Haviland China, 124 pieces, purple flower decoration and gold; $37.50 from $55.
Haviland China, 162 pieces, pink-and-green flower decoration and gold, $30 from $50.
Haviland China, flower and gold decorations, 125 pieces, $45 from $70.

Also decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets at prices that give a premium to economy.

English Porcelain, 100 pieces, flower decoration and gold on handles, $6 from $8.50.
American Porcelain, 100 pieces, pink flower decoration and gold lined, $7.50 from $10.
American Porcelain, green flower decoration and gold, 100 pieces, $7.50 from $10,
American Porcelain, underglaze printed, 100 pieces, $5 from $7.50.
English Porcelain, underglaze printing, blue and brown, 112 pieces, $5 from $6.50.
English Porcelain, underglaze printed, 100 pieces, $4.75.

It is handy to sort up a partially broken Dinner Set or to make a Harlequin set with different patterns for different courses. For such the following ought to have great attraction.

Dinner Plates, full size, $1 doz., from $2.55.
Breakfast Plates, 90c doz., from $2.20.
Tea Plates, 80c doz., from $1.90.
Soup Plates, $1 doz., from $2.20.
Meat Dishes, 15c each, from 35c.
Meat Dishes, 80c each, from $1.90.
Vegetable Dishes, open, 30c each, from 65c.
Vegetable Dishes, open, 20c each, from 55c.
Covered Vegetable Dishes, oval and round, 70c each, from $1.60.
Cups and Saucers, $1.40 doz., from $3.75.
Individual Butters, 40c doz., from 85c.

Table Glass Bargains—Cognate to Pottery Bargains, makes harmony on the table. Here is some American Glassware at prices that will charm the thrifty.

Water Bottles, 25c from 60c.
Bowls, 15c from 35c.
Oval Jelly Dishes, 7c, 10c and 12c from 15c, 20c and 25c.
Spoon Trays, 5c from 15c.
Finger Bowls, 60c doz., from $1.75.
Celeries, 10c from 25c.
Sugars, 10c from 25c.
Creams, 5c from 15c.
Oil Bottles, 15c from 35c.

DRESS SILK BARGAINS

Three nationalities contribute—French, Chinese, Japanese. They compete in cheapness—real cheapness, the sort that saves. Cheap often means common. We don't use the word in that sense. Cheap means economical here, and always will. Each line of the following describes an actual, real, reliable bargain.

Rich white Foulards, very strong, printed with various colored dots and discs, 27 in. wide, yesterday $1—to-day 70c a yd.
Rich printed Shanghai Silks, colored and black grounds, in a variety of designs. Yesterday 40c—to-day 30c a yd.
Japanese Silks, an assortment of colors:
14 colors, 20 in. wide. Yesterday 25c—to-day 15c.
18 colors, 23 in. wide. Yesterday 35c—to-day 20c.
38 colors, 27 in. wide. Yesterday 50c—to-day 25c.

The Rotunda.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Our statements concerning our Dress Goods stock are neither boastful nor extravagant. If we expect to continue business with you for any length of time we must be accurate in all we print. Truthfulness is not only right but politic.

Our collection of Novelty Dress Goods, carefully and patiently formed in Paris, is unsurpassed in any European or American retail store.

Tens of thousands of women want plainer styles. Critics tell us that our variety of Black Dress Goods is unapproachable.

In Covert Cloths alone we show two hundred distinct styles at many prices.

All the ranges of stuffs in Cotton, Linen and Wool await you. Abundant completeness in everything you can ask for.

Fourth avenue

CARPETS

The freedom of all markets and the buying power of two great distributing

centres supply the forces by which we give the best Carpet facilities to retail buyers.

Many choice patterns are here that cannot be shown elsewhere in this city.

Seven hundred and Fifty varieties of Carpets await you here to-day.

Our Carpet prices are made for your advantage. All these facilities centre in a spacious and well ordered place. The advantages of service compete with the facilities of the stock.

Tapestries, 50c to 75c.
Brussels, 90c to $1.35.
Velvet, 90c to $1.35.
Axminster, 90c to $1.75.
Wiltons, $1.50 to $2.50.

Third floor.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

300 pairs of fine Pique Gloves—2 clasps and 4 buttons—best kid,

AT $1.

This, instead of $1.50 to adjust the stock. Black, white, tans, browns, mode, butter and red.

North of the Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Successor to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CUT RATES ON THE HUDSON.

Promise of a Steamboat War to Begin When Navigation Opens.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 10.—There is promise of a steamboat war on the Hudson and a cutting of rates as soon as navigation opens. The first aggressive move already has been made by the Romer and Tremper Steamboat Company of Rondout, which has leased the old Vassar Brewery Wharf in this city, and will run a line of boats between this city and New York, to compete with the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company.

Being unable to obtain dock room at Highland, the Rondout Company will ship freight from that point to Milton by rail, and handle it from its own wharf at that place.

To meet the competition of the Rondout Company, it is said, the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company will put on two more boats this season to run between Newburg and Albany

At Hudson a new steamboat line is building a freight house, and when navigation opens will run the screw steamer Hudson in opposition to the Catskill and Albany Line. The steamer Hudson has a speed of twenty miles an hour. She will be commanded by Capt. Marsh, formerly of the Favorite.

Bark Athlon Aground.

ORIENT, L. I., March 10.—The bark Athlon, from New York for Dunkirk, France, Capt. William W. Sprague of New York, with a cargo of 8,890 barrels of lubricating oil shipped by the Standard Oil Company and worth $40,000, went aground at 12:40 o'clock this morning on Orient Shoal. She is half a mile from shore and in front of the Summer home of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church of New York. She was still aground last night, but was resting easily.

THE RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS

Nominations Made by the State Convention Yesterday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—The Democratic State Convention held here to-day made the following nominations of State officers: Governor—Daniel T. Church, Tiverton; Lieutenant Governor—F. E. Bartlett, Burrillville; Secretary of State—Miles A. McNamee; Attorney General—George T. Brown, Providence; General Treasurer—Edmund Walker, South Kingstown.

The platform charges the Republican Legislature with passing bills in the interest of monopolies, with disregard of the desires and rights of the people of Providence in raising the salaries of the Board of Registration against protest, and with reckless extravagance.

JAMES G. BLAINE'S BROTHER.

He Dies of Paralysis After an Illness of One Week.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Robert Gillespie Blaine, the last surviving brother of the late James G. Blaine, died last night at his residence in this city of paralysis, after an illness of about a week. He was about sixty-five years old, and of late years, after his hair and beard grew white, bore a somewhat striking resemblance to his distinguished brother.

He possessed, however, none of his aggressive tendencies or striking mental qualities, but was content to occupy small official positions, practically sinecures, first in the Agricultural Department, and afterward in the Congressional Library.

He leaves a widow, one son, a young man of twenty, and five daughters, two of them married.

THE EXTRA SESSION ENDS

Adjournment Without Day by the Senate After Discussion of the Kentucky Case.

CHANGES IN RULES DESIRED.

Mr. Hoar Would Permit the Vice President to Count a Quorum—A Provision for Applying the Previous Question.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The extra session of the Senate ended this afternoon, when the Senate adjourned without day. The most important matter considered at to-day's session was the question of admitting A. T. Wood as a Senator from Kentucky.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, setting forth that he had appointed Andrew T. Wood of Montgomery County, Ky., as Senator from that State to supply a vacancy which had happened during the recess of the Legislature—that body not being in session—the appointment to be in force until the next meeting of the Legislature and until the election of a Senator.

The communication having been read, a motion was made by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) that Mr. Wood be admitted to take the oath.

Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.)—The Senator, of course, understands the question involved in this matter. I move, as a substitute, that the communication and credentials be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hoar—Under present circumstances I do not expect to antagonize the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. Gorman's substitute was agreed to, and Mr. Wood's credentials were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice of two amendments to the rules, which were read. They were both radical innovations upon the practice of the Senate for a century past. The first, according to the notice presented by Mr. Hoar, was "to enable the Senate to act on legislation when it desires after reasonable debate." It provides that when any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration more than one day, any Senator may demand that debate be closed. If a majority of the Senators shall so decide, there shall be a vote without further delay, and no motion shall be in order pending the vote, but one to adjourn or to take a recess.

The other amendment is in relation to calls of the Senate, providing that if a suggestion be made of the absence of a quorum the presiding officer, instead of instantly ordering a call to be made, shall determine the matter and report whether there is or is not a quorum present. If there is, the business shall proceed, and if not, the roll is to be called. The purpose of this proposed change was stated to be "to prevent the interruption of business by unnecessary calling of the roll."

Mr. Shoup (Rep., Idaho,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Idaho, asking for the annexation of portions of Wyoming to that State.

Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyoming,) referred to the memorial as an attempt to have a portion of a good and fertile State added to a somewhat dry and barren one, and intimated that opposition to it would be made in proper time.

The nomination of William R. Jewell to be Postmaster at Danville, Ill., was confirmed in executive session.

SENATE ORGANIZATION.

Republican Steering Committee Unable to Outline a Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Republican Senatorial "steering committee" met this morning in Senator Allison's room, but no action of any kind was taken. The members received their notice late, and some did not arrive until the conference was breaking up. While no member of the committee was able to offer a tangible solution to the existing difficulty in connection with the filling of the vacancies on the committees, it was the general impression that no combination having for its purpose the organization of the Senate committees by the silver vote could be made effective.

Several members of the committee who, as individuals, have given this question the most painstaking consideration, and have held numerous conferences with leaders of both factions of the Democratic Party and the bolting Republicans, have reached the conclusion that the differences between those elements are so great that it will be utterly impossible for the Republicans to concentrate on any particular plan of action.

For this reason members of the committee state that the status quo in the Senate will be maintained and that, ultimately, the vacancies will be filled, with the Republicans retaining the Chairmanships, although, owing to Populist representation on some of these committees, it will not be possible for the Republicans to fully control the action of some.

Another meeting of the steering committee will be held to-morrow. A denial is made to published statements that a compromise has been agreed to whereby the Republicans are to retain control until December, when the regular session will convene, and that at that time the contest for the control of the Senate is to be waged.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Silver Republicans Deny that They Have Entered into an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senators Teller, Pettigrew and Cannon, three of the bolting silver Republicans, are quoted in dispatches in the morning papers as having, yesterday, during their visit to the White House, assured the President that they would not stand in the way of or object to any tariff scheme that might be suggested by the new Administration.

These Senators say they called upon Mr. McKinley simply to pay their respects, and they add with emphasis that during the time they were in the presence of the Executive the subjects of tariff, silver, and patronage were not mentioned or referred to in the most indirect manner by either of the parties.

The sugar schedule was finished to-day by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. The differential duty was placed at one-eighth of a cent a pound. A countervailing duty against bounty paying countries was fixed so as to equalize the net amount of the bounty—that is to say, the exact amount of the bounty less any internal revenue tax levied.

The woolen schedule was taken up at the afternoon and evening session, and several tentative rates adopted, but another session will be necessary before the schedule shall be completed.

The Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations did not take up the general treaty arbitration between the United States and Great Britain at its meeting this morning. The subject was not mentioned, except in connection with a motion, which was agreed to, that a special meeting be held Friday for the purpose of considering that convention. A favorable report was ordered on the Alaskan boundary treaty.

The Bible Given to McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Bible on which President McKinley took the oath of office last Thursday was presented to him at the White House to-day by a delegation of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett of Ohio made the presentation, which took place in the Cabinet room.

TO REFUND DIRECT TAXES

Assemblyman Roehr Introduces a Bill for the Appropriation of More than Two Million Dollars.

THE PEOPLE TO BE BENEFITED.

Argument in Support of the Proposition to Return Money to Those Who Contributed to the Support of the Union Thirty Years Ago.

ALBANY, March 10. -- Assemblyman Roehr of Kings County to-day introduced a bill to issue bonds to the amount of $2,213,330.86, for the purpose of refunding the direct tax raised in 1861 "for the defense of the Union," to those who paid it.

This bill comes from residents of New York City and Brooklyn who have gotten together a formidable array of names of those who contributed in 1861 and who now ask for a return of the cash. Accompanying the bill is a petition, signed by several hundred persons. Attorneys have been engaged, and a printed brief setting forth the claims accompanies the bill. Hugo Hirsch of Brooklyn is said to be the chief legal adviser for the claimants, though the brief is signed by James C. Jewett.

Some of the Claimants.

Among the names appended to the petition are these:

Estate of R. L. Cutting, W. L. Cutting, Henry Terhune, Latham A. Fish; estate of William H. Guion, B. J. Trask, Henry A. Oakley, Jordan L. Mott, Jacob Lorillard; estate of William H. Macy; estate of H. N. Twombly, F. A. Schroeder, John A. Zerega, C. G. Francklyn; estate of P. Wykoff; estate of Henry Ward Beecher; estate of Rufus Hatch, Edward H. Butler, Stephen Knapp, H. K. Thurber, E. H. Carey, L. Windmüller & Roelker, D. W. Van Ingen, Snow & Burgess, James H. Taft, John N. Bloodgood; estate of J. A. Lefferts, John F. Clapp; estate of Atlantic Avenue Railway Company, J. C. Havemeyer, W. T. Havemeyer, Cornelius Van Brunt, Belt Line Railway Company, E. G. Blatchford, William Allen Butler, Bank of New York; estate of William Wood; estate of Francis Spies, estate of P. T. Barnum, estate of Arthur Leary, Hatch & Foote, Great Western Insurance Company, Citizens' Savings Bank, Union Ferry Company, L. E. Hargous, Jr., estate of August Belmont, Simon Wormser, Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, Henry W. Hubbell, R. R. Hazard, E. M. Boynton, Franklin Edson, Russell Sage, estate of H. A. Cowdrey, estate of Marshall O. Roberts, estate of William Beard, Aaron Claflin, estate of Eugene Kelly, estate of Valentine Mott.

Points of the Petition.

The petition recites at length the action of the Federal and the State Governments with reference to this tax. It was refunded by the National Government to the State Government by an act of Congress, which took effect March 3, 1891, and under that act, there was paid to Gov. Hill $2,213,330.86. The petitioners say that it was the purpose of the act of Congress that this money should be paid to the taxpayers from whom the taxes had been collected or to their legal representatives and they give this argument:

"It cannot be doubted that the intention of Congress in levying the direct tax of 1862 was to lay it upon the taxable property of the country, and, consequently, upon the taxpayers who owned the property; and that the State, in paying its quota and reimbursing itself by the tax levied for that purpose, acted as the agent or trustee of the taxpayers, and as the intermediary between them and the Federal Government, from which consideration it necessarily follows that in obtaining a refund of the money it also acted as such agent, trustee, and intermediary, and received the money in trust for the taxpayers; its sole duty in respect to the money so received being to cause its prompt return to those from whom it had been exacted, and who were instrumental in obtaining a return of the tax money; any appropriation of the money in question to general State purposes, that is, to the uses of the taxpayers of 1892, was not an execution of the trust thus assumed—and all the more sacred because voluntarily assumed—because the taxpayers of 1892 were not the taxpayers of 1862.

"On the contrary, it would be a palpable misappropriation of the money of right belonging to the latter to the uses of the former, the flagrant injustice of which consideration of a few obvious facts will clearly show.

An Injustice Alleged.

"Multitudes of those who paid taxes in 1862, some of them paying many thousands of dollars, paid far less, and some of them, from loss of property or other causes, none, in 1892, while, on the other hand, multitudes who paid taxes in 1892 from similar causes paid less or none in 1862. Again, many persons who paid large amounts of taxes in 1862 have since removed from the State and taken their property with them to other States, perhaps to States to whose taxpayers the direct taxes paid by them have been refunded, and have there engaged in large business operations, and in all such cases it is manifest that the persons interested would not only have had no benefit from the appropriation of the quota refunded to this State, if used for general State purposes, but have been compelled, through Federal taxation, direct or indirect, to contribute toward the refunding of the very quota of this State of their just share of which they have been thus deprived.

"The present taxpayers of this State do not desire any such act of injustice. Those of them who paid more tax in 1862 than they paid in 1892 insist upon the repayment of that which they paid in 1862 as their undoubted right, while those of them who paid more in 1892, or do now, than they did in 1862 feel that to refuse such repayment, and to take or retain to themselves what manifestly belongs of right to others, would be both unjust and dishonest."

The claimants further say that under the act of Congress the Governor was to receive this money and hold it "in trust," and that all claims for it were to be filed within six years. The date of filing the claim is Jan. 30.

GRAINS HELD BY FARMERS.

As Estimated by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The crop report of the Department of Agriculture, based on returns from three independent sets of regular correspondents added to several thousand from mills and elevators, all carefully combined, relates principally to the distribution of principal grains, the stocks remaining on farms, and the proportion of merchantable and unmerchantable.

All grains in the hands of farmers, including amounts remaining over from previous years, are included in the estimates given. The corn on hand is estimated as aggregating 1,164,000,000 bushels, or 51 per cent. of the last crop, against 1,072,000,000 in March, 1896. Both the proportion and the quantity in original hands at this date are unprecedented, although closely approached last year and in March, 1890. Correspondents report large stocks in cribs, particularly in the prairie States, awaiting better prices. The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond county lines is 623,000,000 bushels, or 27.3 per cent. of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 1,936,000,000, or 84.8 per cent.

The wheat reserves in farmers' hands amount to 20.6 per cent. of the crop, or 88,000,000 bushels, against 123,000,000 bushels last March. Of this amount, 3 per cent. is reported as coming over from previous crops. The proportion of wheat sold outside the county is 51.7 per cent.

Of oats, there are 313,000,000 bushels, or 44.2 per cent. of the 1896 crop yet in farmers' hands. The proportion shipped beyond county lines was 27 per cent.

COLORED MEN'S BANK FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for a Baltimore Savings Institution.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Judge Stockbridge has appointed James E. Tippett receiver for the Lexington Savings Bank, an institution for colored people.

It is alleged that Everett J. Waring, President and cashier of the bank, has left the city.

with a capital stock of $10,000. There are about 500 depositors, but the aggregate amount of money deposited is not large.

CHARTER MAY PASS SOON

It Is Believed that It Will Be Put Through the Legislature Next Thursday.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY BILLS.

Amendments to the Plans of the Commissioners Will Be Made in Separate Bills—Final Hearing by the Committees.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Republican machine programme is to pass the Greater New York charter next week. The only question the leaders raise as to carrying the measure through so early is as to the ability of the State printer to make a few corrections. If the printer can make the changes in time to put the bill on the members' desks by next Monday, the expectation is that the charter will be passed Thursday.

Some amendments will be made. These will be of minor importance, and will be determined on at an executive meeting of the joint Cities Committees, to be held to-morrow night.

Members of these committees say they expect that all these amendments will be agreed on at a single meeting, and the charter will be reported Friday morning of this week.

Amendments Proposed.

The committees have received a large number of amendments which individuals or organizations ask shall be made to the commission's draft. Some of these come from the City Club of New York, whose representatives were at the hearing last night. These proposed amendments for the most part will receive no consideration from the committee. They would, if adopted, create single-headed commissions, and change the dual legislative body. They are in line with the suggestions made by Mayor Strong and President Seth Low in their statement in opposition to the charter.

The Tax Reform Association has submitted a number of suggestions for changes, one of which would do away with imprisonment for non-payment of personal taxes. Some members of the committee favor this change, and an amendment probably will be agreed on such as the association favors.

The Cities Committees were impressed with the appeals made by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake that the salaries of women be made the same as those of men for the same work in schools and elsewhere, and Chairman Austin of the Assembly Committee is preparing a supplemental bill which will provide for this.

The Supplemental Bills.

The supplemental bills are expected soon after the charter is adopted. They will be made party measures in some instances by the Republican machine leaders, and will be carried through without more delay than is necessary.

The proposed new police bill is considered to be one of these measures. Chairmen Stranahan and Austin profess to know nothing of this bill, except as they have read of it in the newspapers. They expect, however, that Mr. Lauterbach will send up copies which will have the party indorsement. Representative Quigg was here to-day. He said the new police bill will be here in a few days, and will be adopted under the regular party pressure.

The hearings which the committees have been giving on the Greater New York charter have not aroused the deep interest among members of the Legislature which was expected. They have been held in the Senate chamber, and have been very thinly attended. One hearing was given last week, when the Assemblymen were away. At those which have taken place this week not twenty members of both houses aside from members of the committee have attended.

Little Interest Manifested.

The entire proceedings over the charter have been regarded by most members of both houses as something to be done in a perfunctory way. No member outside of the committees pretends to have read the document, or to know much about its provisions. The average legislator says he "has great confidence in the Greater New York Commission, and is willing to rest on its judgment."

There will be some debate on its provisions when the charter reaches the calendars in the two houses, but there is not enough opposition to it to develop any general discussion of its provisions.

Last Night's Hearing.

At to-night's hearing before the joint cities committees a numerous array of representative citizens was present from all sections of the territory it is proposed to consolidate. Among them were Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, ex-Assemblyman Mortimer Earle, George G. Grossman, George W. Stevens, and Adolph Hottenroth of the Twenty-fourth Ward Tax Payers' Alliance; Joseph S. Auerbach, representing the Union Ferry Company and various steamship lines; Capt. John A. Young, W. Bayard Cutting, and William Middlebrook of the Anchor Line of steamers.

Mr. Wells spoke first, and confined his opposition principally to that portion of the charter which does away with the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New York City. He contended that much benefit to these districts had been effected by having a separate Commissioner, and advocated a similar arrangement for the other boroughs of the new city.

Of the other speakers, Mr. Auerbach attacked the bill in the sections which propose to place the Department of Docks in arbitrary charge of an extensive wharfage in Kings County, and also abrogates in a measure the right of eminent domain.

Ex-Assemblyman Earle's opposition was confined solely to the rights of war veterans under the new charter. He claimed that in numbers of places in many of the new departments created, or where the old ones were reorganized, the rights of the veteran were imperilled. On this account he pointed out the charter was and would be fought in the courts as being unconstitutional.

Mr. Hottenroth spoke on the same lines as ex-Assemblyman Wells, declaring that under the supervision of Commissioner Louis F. Haffen the improvement on streets in the annexed district had been most marked.

TO OPPOSE THE CHARTER.

Board of Trade and Transportation Resolves to Assist in Organizing a Mass Meeting.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, William McCarroll, Chairman of the Committee on City Affairs, read a report from the committee congratulating the board on its successful efforts for the preservation of the forests, and the defeat of the Constitutional amendment in the last election. The report also called attention to the growing necessity for a larger water supply for the city, and urged the State Senate to consider early and favorably the bill introduced by Senator Brush constituting the Board of Health and the State Engineer and Surveyor a Water Board to investigate and report on the State's sources of water supply and the means of making them available.

F. B. Thurber introduced a resolution approving the bill now before the Legislature regulating the sale of railroad passenger tickets. The resolution was debated, and was referred to the Executive Committee.

A resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to protest before the Legislative committee in charge of the charter for Greater New York against certain methods proposed in the charter, particularly those relating to taxation, was introduced by Jefferson M. Levy, who said that the passage of a charter of over 800 pages before its contents could be examined by bodies representing the public was wrong. He objected particularly to the scheme of taxation proposed, and declared that its adoption would raise the rate to from 3 to 3½ per cent. D. Ottinger of the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, asked the board to appoint a committee to meet the real estate men to-day to organize a mass meeting in opposition to the adoption of the charter. Mr. Ottinger's proposition, offered as an amendment to Mr. Levy's, was adopted.

Henry Batjer offered a resolution condemning the retroactive clause of the new tariff bill, which, he said, it was understood would be added to that measure. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Administrative Tariff.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the arbitration treaty, appointing a committee to investigate alleged abuses of the privileges of American citizenship practiced by naturalized Americans living abroad or in their native countries, and praising the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, which passed the House of Representatives in the last Congress.

Allan McNaughton, President of the Wool Exchange, was elected a member of the board.

REAL ESTATE MEN AT WORK.

Other Organizations Invited to Help Them Oppose the Charter.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange was held yesterday to receive the report of the committee appointed last Tuesday to prepare a plan of opposition to the Greater New York charter now before the Legislature. The committee, consisting of Alfred E. Marling, Chairman; Alfred L. White, John F. Doyle, Moses Ottinger, John R. Eckerman, and Richard Deeves suggested that the co-operation of several business organizations be invited and an early date be fixed for a public conference as to the best means to be adopted to prevent the immediate passage of the charter.

The report was adopted and a sub-committee was appointed to wait on the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Stock Exchange, Wool Exchange, Maritime Exchange, and Bar Association, and formally ask them to meet in conjunction with the Real Estate Exchange on Monday afternoon next. The sub-committee will report upon its success this afternoon.

GEN. HASTINGS BADLY HURT.

President McKinley Pays a Visit to Him in the Hospital.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Gen. Russell Hastings of Bermuda, West Indies, who commanded the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, in which President McKinley was an officer, was knocked down by a wagon while crossing Fifteenth Street, opposite the Treasury Department, this afternoon. His right leg was fractured near the knee joint.

At the time of the accident Gen. Hastings and Gen. and Mrs. J. L. Botsford of Youngstown, Ohio, were returning from a visit to President McKinley. Gen. Hastings had gone there to say good-by to his old comrade, preparatory to sailing for Bermuda on Saturday. After the accident he was accompanied to the Emergency Hospital by Gen. Botsford, who went back to the White House to tell the President when the fracture had been set. The President sent a bunch of flowers and a personal note to the injured man, and later drove to the hospital and had a conversation with his former commanding officer, and gave directions to the surgeons to give him the best of care. When the President was told that the injury would not result seriously he reminded Gen. Hastings that he had last seen him wounded at Winchester, where the same leg was injured. "Now, General, command me day or night," said President McKinley in leaving, "and while you are at he hospital I shall make it a pleasant duty to come to see you. Good-by, old fellow."

Gen. Hastings was taken to the Garfield Hospital soon afterward.

While Rutherford B. Hayes was in the White House Gen. Hastings was a frequent visitor there. His regiment had been originally commanded by President Hayes, and, as a result of their continued friendship, Gen. Hastings was always the guest of the President during his visits to Washington. The friendship was cemented by his marriage in the White House to Miss Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send or price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

The March Ladies' Home Journal is rich in illustration. Alice Barber Stephens has a full-page picture entitled "The Woman in Religion."—Mr. Charles Dana Gibson illustrates an odd story by Robert C. V. Meyers, called "The Morning After the Servia Got In."—Mr. T. de Thulstrup has some interesting pictures of President and Mrs. Lincoln at a White House reception, and of Mrs. Lincoln "fixing Abraham up."—Mr. W. L. Taylor illustrates Herbert D. Ward's story, "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise."

Your newsdealer will serve you regularly with THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL at one dollar per year or ten cents per copy. More than 700,000 copies sold.

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The *American Hatter* says: "The entire trade look upon the Young's style as one of the best yet issued."

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

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199, near Dey St.
299, near Reade St.
605-607-609, corner Houston.
1,197, near 29th St.
1,361, near 36th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

MONITOR PURITAN DISABLED.

She Asks for Relief and the Cruiser Columbia Is Ordered to Go to Her and Extend Aid.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Navy Department received a dispatch this morning, dated at Hatteras Cove, N. C., from the commander of the monitor Puritan, stating that his vessel's engines were disabled, and asking that a ship be sent to tow her to port.

Secretary Long telegraphed at once to Capt. Sands of the cruiser Columbia, at Hampton Roads, Va., to proceed to Hatteras with all dispatch to assist the monitor.

The Puritan is lying south of the Hatteras Life Saving Station. She put into Southport, N. C., Thursday for shelter from the heavy weather, and it is thought at the Navy Department that she started from Southport for New York yesterday.

The Columbia probably will reach her destination to-morrow morning. The distance is over 200 miles from Hampton Roads, and the Columbia is not expected, in her present condition, to run over eighteen knots an hour as a maximum. Capt. Sands telegraphed the Navy Department that he would leave at 3 o'clock, which would bring him off Hatteras about 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the meantime, the naval authorities hope the gale will not increase, and that Capt. Bartlett of the Puritan will be able to keep off shore.

Secretary Long has done the best he could by ordering the fastest ship in American waters to the Puritan's relief, the Columbia luckily being in that vicinity. Otherwise, it might have taken several days to effect a rescue.

Nickel Steel Armor Wanted.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Long will issue the advertisement to-morrow for 8,000 tons of nickel-steel armor for Battleships 7, 8, and 9, proposals for which will be opened April 6. By law the cost of this armor must not average over $300 per ton.

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Ahearn Asks the Appointment of a Committee to Investigate the Prison Labor Question.

THE FERRY BILLS ADVANCED.

A Hearing on the Anti-Scalpers Bill —The Mechanics' Lien Bill Meets with Approval—Acts Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 10.—Senator Ahearn today introduced the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

"Whereas, The scheme of employing convicts in the prisons and other penal institutions of the State threatens unnecessary competition with honest free labor; and,

"Whereas, Under the provisions of the proposed charter for Greater New York, the inmates of the penitentiaries in the several boroughs and of the several almshouses may be called upon to do the work now done by artisans and other laborers, free residents of the State; and,

"Whereas, The extension of convict employment to new industries, including the manufacture of blankets, cloth, woolens, shirts, stockings, ties, woodenware, the printing of books, reports, and documents, will eventually take the State and the cities thereof out of the open market as purchasers of supplies; and,

"Whereas, While this may ultimately prove to be a saving of several million dollars a year, lessening the State tax and the city budget, it will deprive honest labor of employment in the ever-narrowing channels of legitimate trade and keep out of circulation money which, although in the past raised from taxpayers, was in the end redistributed among them, and in a manner helpful to free labor, therefore,

"Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, three from the Assembly and two from the Senate, be appointed to investigate the question of labor in prisons, reformatories and almshouses, to report whether it is wise to have all the State almshouses and hospitals, as well as all the city institutions, furnished exclusively with supplies manufactured by indigent or convict labor; to report on the advisability of a Constitutional amendment that will permit New York prison-made goods to be exported to South America; to report on a bill that will discourage the sale, in this State, of goods made in the prisons of other States, and to report generally on the conditions that confront New York labor in view of the proposed competition in prisons and penitentiaries."

Bills Reported Favorably.

Among the bills reported to the Senate today was that from the Committee on Military Affairs, recommending favorable consideration of the bill introduced by Senator Coggeshall, which authorizes the Governor to exchange the present arms of the National Guard for the Savage gun, which is manufactured by a Utica corporation, and which was recommended by the special commission named last year by the Governor to investigate the matter.

Bills Passed.

These bills were passed:

Mr. Tooher—Authorizing the audit and allowance of the claim of Francis J. Lantry against the City of New York.

Senator Lexow—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the authentication of foreign wills as evidence in the courts of this State.

Senator Lexow—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to service of papers in supplementary proceedings.

Senator Malby—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the argument of appeals.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Guy—Providing for the establishment of Boscobel Place near the east end of Washington Bridge, in New York City.

Senator Malby—A bill containing the recommendations of the State Superintendent of Banks in his annual report concerning building and loan associations. The bill makes such associations subject to all the banking laws of the State.

Senator Coffey—Appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of a vessel for the use of the State Naval Militia.

FERRY BILLS ADVANCED.

The Assembly Apparently Regards Regulation with Favor—A Number of Bills Passed.

ALBANY, March 10.—In the Assembly to-day the following bills were advanced to third reading:

Mr. Wilson—Authorizing New York City to establish and maintain ferries across the East River.

Mr. Forrester—Regulating the fares for foot passengers on ferries operated by the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Company, between New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Roehr—Regulating the fares on the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company's line across the East River.

Mr. Knaup—Regulating fares on the Broadway and Twenty-third Street Ferry of New York and Brooklyn.

The House passed the following bills:

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing New York City to acquire land in the Twenty-fourth Ward, bounded by Tremont, Burnside, Webster, and Ryan Avenues, to be used as a public place.

Mr. Finn—Providing for the establishment of a public bath at the foot of Canal Street, New York City.

Mr. Roehr—Providing for the stenciling and branding of prison-made mats.

Mr. Gorham—Providing for the proper distribution of moneys collected by societies organized to erect monuments or perpetuate the memory of individuals engaged in the late war.

Mr. Hughes—Abolishing the office of Justice of the Peace and Justices' Courts in Brooklyn, and creating inferior courts of jurisdiction.

Mr. Wilson—Permitting booths and stands to be erected in Brooklyn.

Mr. Baker—Providing for the employment of portions of the convicts at road building.

Mr. Armstrong—Prohibiting the sitting of Judges in cases where they are interested parties.

Mr. Laimbeer—Providing for the proper marking and stamping of articles manufactured of silver or an alloy combination.

Mr. Philo—Releasing the title and interest of the State in certain real estate in Utica.

When Mr. Miles's "bob veal" bill came up for final passage Messrs. Bedell and Parshall asked that it be recommitted for further hearing. Mr. Miles opposed this strenuously, but the bill was finally recommitted.

Senator Wilcox's Pass bill, granting free transportation on railroads to State officials, was substituted for Mr. Fitzgerald's similar measure, and was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the New York City Department of Parks to expend an additional $250,000 in park improvements.

Mr. Austin—Appropriating $500,000 to provide for the laying of additional water mains and the erection of additional pumping machines, so that water may be delivered at higher levels in New York City.

Mr. Bedell—Generally revising the insanity law. Among other things the bill provides that the State Commissioner in Lunacy shall recommend the construction of State Hospitals when the number of inmates in any one of them exceeds 2,000, and allowing private patients to have special attendants at their own expense.

Mr. Goodsell—Abolishing Coroner's juries and providing that all Coroner's inquests shall be conducted by a Coroner without a jury.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds for $60,000 for the erection of stables and workshops for the city use.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the City of New York's acquirement of land for a public place at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

Mr. Roehr—Providing that in the Counties of New York, Kings, and Albany, the Trial Justices of the Supreme Court may at any time order that a new and general calendar of causes may be made up, and may prescribe a fee not exceeding $1 to be paid to the County Clerk upon filing a note of issue for the making of such calendar.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing New York City to expend $150,000 for the construction of a bridge over the New York Central and New York and Putnam Railroad tracks at Fort Independence Street, in that city.

Mr. Winne—Providing for the formation of corporations for the promotion of the training and care of horses, and for the holding of exhibitions.

Mr. Sanger—Providing that no person shall furnish entertainment to electors with a view to promote his election to office.

Mr. Mazet—Prohibiting Presidents, general managers, or cashiers of National Banking Associations doing a banking business in the State from serving as officials of any savings institution, except as trustees.

Mr. Forrester—Providing that no labor-saving machinery propelled by other than hand power shall be used in any of the penal institutions of the State.

Mr. Van Keuren—Prohibiting the cutting for sale of unclean or impure ice on any of the State waters.

Mr. Tupper—Appropriating $100,000 for scientific experiments in the promotion of sugar beet culture.

Mr. Dudley—Providing for a graduated income tax system, so that where personal estate is subject to a transfer tax of 5 per cent., and exceeds $500,000 in value, an additional tax shall be imposed at the accumulating rate of 1 per cent. for each additional $250,000, except in cases where estates exceed $3,000,000 the aggregate tax rate shall only be 15 per cent.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAWS.

A Bill Satisfactory to All the Interests Concerned.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate encountered a very happy situation this afternoon in the complete agreement of all persons interested in the mechanics' lien laws.

All the bills introduced at this session were under consideration and the committee was confronted with a delegation of about fifty representatives of the Builders' League of New York City and comprising all branches of the builders' trades, the lumber dealers, the manufacturing lumber trades, and others furnishing building supplies. They presented a compilation of the various laws which it was found was satisfactory to all concerned.

THE ANTI-SCALPERS' BILL.

Arguments For and Against the Measure Presented to a Committee.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Senate and Assembly Codes Committees gave a further joint hearing this afternoon on the Anti-Scalpers bill.

G. Lansing, representing the American Ticket Brokers' Association, opposed the bill. He said that his organization had a membership of 500, and that but twice during its existence—eighteen years—had the railroads lodged any complaint against any of its members. Ninety-five per cent. of the tickets handled by the association are sold to it directly by the railroad companies.

Robert T. Kelley of New York, representing the Commercial Travelers' Association of the United States, said that the 400,000 members in the United States were opposed to the bill.

M. W. Van Auken of the Commercial Travelers' Association, also opposed the bill.

S. B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, said that his organization would suffer greatly if the bill became a law. His union had purchased many tickets for its members who were sent outside the State to look for work, and if the bill passed it would work much hardship to the great body of printers.

E. F. Farrell of the Central Labor Union of New York also spoke in opposition to the bill. He declared that ticket brokers had often aided the needy by selling to them tickets below cost, but never had a railroad assisted in such work.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith said that she had spent many years in aiding fallen women in cities to get to their homes, but that not once could she get the railroads to offer any reduction.

Lewis E. Carr, representing the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, favored the bill. He characterized as false the assertion that ticket brokers and scalpers were in business for humanitarian reasons. They were doing business to make money, and so all references to humanity and charity were not pertinent. He said that there were four classes of tickets that scalpers or brokers got hold of: First, those purchased by the traveling public and not wholly used; second, tickets stolen by dishonest ticket agents and burglars, which tickets invariably have been traced to the ticket brokers; third, tickets that are forged; fourth, the mileage books.

The railroad companies believed that they ought to be treated fairly, and since the charter of the roads granted by the Legislature stipulated the fare to be charged, he thought that the companies were entitled to the full fare. If the fare is too large, the Legislature can reduce it.

W. J. Fanning, representing the New York Hotel Men's Association, favored the bill on the ground that the hotel men could not induce conventions, &c., to come to New York, as railroads would not grant special rates to New York so long as brokers and scalpers were allowed to sell tickets. By this the hotel men were losers.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, favored the bill. He presented packages of forged tickets that had been sold by ticket brokers which amounted to over $50,000.

Mr. Daniels denied that the railroads refused to sell tickets where charitable cases were presented to it. His company often had done it. Railroad companies would redeem their unused tickets and so there was no need of brokers for this purpose.

If the scalpers of New York State were driven out of business it would break up the entire business throughout the country. New York was the key to the situation.

At this point Assemblyman Abell presented a ticket to Mr. Daniels that had not been used to its destination and asked the Passenger Agent if he would redeem it.

Mr. Daniels declared that he would be glad to take the gentleman's name and refund the money for that portion of the ticket unused. No action was taken on the bill.

TAXATION OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Arguments Made Against the Bill of Senator Humphrey.

ALBANY, March 10.—The question of taxing the shareholders of the trust companies in this State the same as the shareholders in State and National banks, as provided by Senator Humphrey's bill, was discussed before the Senate Committee on Taxation this afternoon. Those who appeared in opposition to the bill were Wheeler H. Peckham, representing the Union Trust Company of New York City; David McClure, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Francis Bangs, the State Trust Company, and Charles Cooper, the Hamilton and other trust companies of Brooklyn. They argued that there was no comparison between banking institutions and trust companies, and that there was no reason for taxing the trust companies in the same manner as banks.

Mr. McClure argued that trust companies were limited in their investments, while no such restrictions were placed on banks.

Wheeler H. Peckham said the bill was unconstitutional in that it indirectly taxed United States bonds. He argued that the imposition of the tax provided by the bill would work a great injustice to the trust companies, and that the State had no right to attempt to tax a State corporation in an indirect endeavor to reach United States securities owned by the trust companies.

A further hearing will be given on the bill next Wednesday afternoon.

COMMUTATION TICKET RATES.

The New Haven Road Willing to Make Concessions.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Railroads Committee of the Assembly gave a hearing today on Mr. Emmet's bill to compel railroads paying certain dividends and entering cities of 250,000 inhabitants to issue fifty-trip tickets at a rate of 1½ cents per mile.

First Vice President Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which is the only road of any extent that has not already provided the tickets mentioned, informed the committee that there would be a meeting of the Board of Directors of his company Saturday and he thought there would be a satisfactory arrangement made. Assemblyman Smith spoke briefly in favor of the measure. The committee will report the following bills to-morrow:

Mr. Cain—Providing for the payment into the treasury of cities of over 800,000 3 per cent. per annum of all gross receipts of street surface railroads.

Mr. Forrester—Providing for the appointment of a committee of seven by the Speaker of the Assembly to select a proper fender which shall be placed upon street cars propelled by steam, electricity, or cable.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Bills to be Reported to the Assembly To-day.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Assembly Insurance Committee will report favorably to-morrow the following bills:

Senator Higbie—Providing that a certain percentage of sums realized from foreign insurance companies' tax receipts shall be paid into the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of Patchogue.

Senator Cantor—Extending until Dec. 31, 1897, the time in which the Elevated Railroad Passenger Insurance Company may complete its organization and make the lawful deposit.

Assemblyman Bedell—Providing that agents or corporations acting for a foreign fire insurance corporation must have their principal office within this State.

Assemblyman Hobble—Permitting fire, life, and casualty insurance companies to invest in the securities of other insurance companies not of a similar nature.

MORE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The Brackett Bill to be Reported to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Senate Railroad Committee has decided to report favorably Senator Brackett's bill reorganizing the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The bill increases the number of Commissioners from three to five, and reduces their salary from $8,000 to $5,000 each.

The Assembly Railroad Committee will give a hearing next Wednesday afternoon on the proposed general grade-crossing law prepared by the State Railroad Commission.

Fraudulent Advertising Bill.

ALBANY, March 10.—A hearing was had to-day by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Senator Guy's bill to prohibit fraudulent advertising by making false and misleading statements punishable as misdemeanors. A delegation composed of E. A. G. Intemann of New York, H. Rohrs of New York, and H. F. Clapp of Brooklyn, representing the United Business Men's Protective Association, appeared in favor of the bill. They submitted many samples of advertisements which they declared to be false and misleading, and by means of which they said the purchasing public was swindled and the honest dealer driven out of business.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 10.—Gov. Black has signed the following bills:

Chapter 42.—Senator Martin—Anti-knockout Drops bill, providing that any one who is found in possession of an anaesthetic, unless upon a physician's prescription, shall be guilty of a felony.

Chapter 43.—Assemblyman Bondy—Reappropriating the balance of the $4,000,000 appropriated last year for the canal improvement.

The Anti-Cartoon Bill.

ALBANY, March 10.—George Raines of Rochester, for the union printers, to-day made an argument before the Senate Codes Committee against Senator Ellsworth's Anti-Cartoon bill. He said the bill would work a great injustice to 60,000 people engaged in illustrating. Another hearing will be had next Wednesday.

None to Favor Women's Suffrage.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Senate Judiciary Committee was to have given a hearing on the concurrent resolution extending the right of suffrage to women this afternoon, but no one appeared to favor it. Opponents of the bill desired another hearing, and another opportunity will be given two weeks from to-day.

Miller's Nomination Approved.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation this afternoon decided to report favorably for confirmation the Governor's nomination of Robert B. Miller to be Port Warden of the Port of New York.

TOO NEAR A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A New Hotel in Boston Without a Liquor-Selling License.

BOSTON, March 10.—The committee on liquor laws reported against the petition for an amendment of the 400-foot law, so as to exempt J. R. Whipple's new hotel, La Touraine, corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, from its operation. The vote was 8 to 3.

Mr. Whipple wants a license for La Touraine, the hotel, but it comes too near the Winthrop school. It is understood that Mr. Whipple will now purchase the Warrenton Street chapel and tender it, with a sum of money representing the difference in value between that property and the Winthrop school property, to the city in exchange for the Winthrop school property. By this transaction, if carried out, the city will not lose a school location in the Winthrop District, while the only obstacle in the way of a license for La Touraine will be removed.

FORT HAMILTON'S NEW GUN.

Foundation Building for the Ninety-Ton Monster to Begin Soon.

The work of building a foundation for the new ten-inch breech-loading disappearing gun at Fort Hamilton will begin in a few days. This gun is the second of its kind at Fort Hamilton and now lies on the Government dock. It weighs about ninety tons. The foundation will be of concrete, and it may take nearly all Summer to finish the work and get the gun in place.

The gun is from the Watervliet Arsenal and will materially strengthen the coast defenses at the fort.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles P. Eagan is ordered to continue as Chief Commissary at San Francisco.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Secretary Alger has ordered the following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Capt. Reuben B. Turner to the Sixth Infantry, Company I.

Capt. Daniel A. Frederick to the Seventh Infantry, Company I.

Capt. Edgar Hubert to the Eighth Infantry, Company C.

First Lieut. Frederick S. Wild to the Sixth Infantry, Company K.

First Lieut. William O. Johnson to the Seventh Infantry, Company C.

First Lieut. James R. Lindsay to the Eighth Infantry, Company D.

Navy.

Dr. James C. Pryor has been commissioned Assistant Surgeon.

Commodore E. O. Matthews, Capt. N. H. Farquhar, Capt. A. Kantz, Assistant Engineer C. B. Price, and Passed Assistant Engineer T. F. Burgdorff are ordered to examination preliminary to promotion to the next higher grade.

Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels is ordered to the New York Navy Yard in place of Lieut. Commander J. B. Briggs, detailed as executive officer of the Marblehead, in turn relieving Lieut. Commander C. G. Bowman, who has three months' leave.

DEBS AND HIS ACCOUNTS.

Probability of a Big Row in the Firemen's Brotherhood.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—It is alleged that the amount of money involved in the so-called "inaccuracies" in the books of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen while Debs was Grand Secretary and Treasurer is $57,000. These "inaccuracies" were brought out through the expert examination caused by Grand Master Sargent and Grand Secretary Arthur.

These "inaccuracies," it is claimed, Debs explained within fifteen minutes after reaching the convention at Galveston. Nevertheless, they are continually referred to, and Debs's friends are now charging these revivals to spite work.

It is said that a movement is on foot to investigate the present Grand Lodge at the next convention, and that the friends of Debs will insist that the Grand Trustees proceed as soon as possible to carry out the order of the convention, in effect, to take legal action on the experts' report, by which they hope to get at the present Grand Lodge in their defense.

One matter which, it is said, will be investigated is a report that the grand officers of the five railroad organizations at Peoria own a private yacht on the Illinois River.

Saved from the Electric Chair.

ALBANY, March 10.—Gov. Black has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of William Youngs of Fort Hunter, who was to have been executed in Clinton Prison this week for the murder of his wife. The evidence presented to the Governor, it is said, tended to show that Youngs was weak-minded, and that his wrongs had so preyed upon his mind as to render him irresponsible for his acts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT LOUIS PARET.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Robert Louis Paret, stock broker at the Consolidated Exchange, 60 Broadway, for $5,052, in favor of Frank R. Brent, for the amount due on two notes.

GEORGE SEEBECK.—Bernard Glick has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George Seebeck, liquor dealer, corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, on the application of Josephson Brothers. The saloon was covered by a chattel mortgage to a brewer. Mr. Seebeck bought the place in August, 1894.

JOHN T. MITCHELL.—John T. Mitchell, grocer at 222 Lexington Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday to Frank Moulot for $5,018, money borrowed in the last four years. Mr. Mitchell began this business in 1889, built up a good trade, and was reputed to be worth $10,000. In August last he became a partner in the firm of Mitchell & Cooper, wholesale dealers in teas, at 139 Front Street, and was reputed to be the capitalist of that firm. They furnished teas to the Navy Department, and have recently experienced some trouble there, and had, it is said, about $2,000 tied up in that way. The firm was succeeded about two weeks ago by the Mitchell & Cooper Company, with a capital stock of $5,000. Mr. Mitchell has given a bill of sale of the grocery store to his wife. The Sheriff yesterday collected a claim of $791 against Mitchell & Cooper, in favor of the Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company.

JONES & CO., New York City.—Joseph and Alice M. Jones, composing the firm of Jones & Co., manufacturers of umbrella and walking stick supplies, with office at 377 and 379 Broadway, and factory at 84 Walker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Alfred B. Hunt, giving preferences to John McCormick, $1,500, and Lillian J. Hunt, $600, both claims being for borrowed money. Both partners, the assignee, and the preferred creditors reside in Brooklyn. The business was established about ten years ago, and since then there have been several changes in the firm. Their inventory of Jan. 1 showed assets, $38,491; liabilities, $11,990; surplus, $26,492. About one-half of their entire assets was in outstanding accounts. W. H. Reed, their attorney, said yesterday that the assignment was mainly due to inability to collect outstanding accounts, the financial stringency, and inability to raise money at a time when it was most needed. The liabilities are from $10,000 to $12,000, and he thought the assets from present appearances would exceed these figures.

Out of Town.

THOMAS DOHERTY & CO.—Thomas Doherty & Co., wholesale tea merchants of Montreal, assigned yesterday, with liabilities of $55,000. Carter, Macy & Co. of New York are creditors to the extent of $6,617.

A. COHEN AND HARRIS GOLDSTEIN.—Aaron S. Aaronstamm of Brooklyn was appointed receiver yesterday by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the co-partnership property of Abraham Cohen and Harris Goldstein, dealers in dry goods, clothing, and groceries at King's Park, Long Island, in a suit brought by Mr. Cohen against Mr. Goldstein, his partner. They went into partnership on Dec. 21 last, and Mr. Cohen claims that Mr. Goldstein sold out the whole business, worth $1,100, to Zurich Abelson, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Cohen.

MONROE AND EATON.—Charles D. Monroe of Southbridge and Springfield, and Frederick W. Eaton of Southbridge and Boston, have assigned to F. P. Chapin of Springfield, President of the Pynchon National Bank. Monroe's liabilities amount to over $100,000, and Eaton's are in the vicinity of $70,000. The assets of the two men cannot be told as yet. The creditors are principally banks. The Pynchon Bank holds about $30,000 of the paper of Monroe and also some of that of Eaton. The Central and Citizens' Banks of Worcester, Mass., are in the failures to the extent of about $5,000 each, and large creditors are the Webster National Bank, the Webster Savings Bank, the Southbridge National Bank, and the Southbridge Savings Bank.

Judgments.

Wednesday, March 10.

The first name is that of the debtor.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY—E. P. Barker and others	$57
ABLOWICH, Julius, Alfred, and Israel—E. A. Price and others	1,286
BATES, Charles S.—F. O. De Luze and another	190
BLAHA, Adolph—Joseph Slepicka, by guardian	400
BLUMENKROHN, Sol, or Solomon—J. Weiman and others	468
BAILEY, John E. F.—The Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company	114
BIBLE, Daniel P.—Lyman D. and George Place	42
BAXTER, Frances—The New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled	108
BRENAN, Gerald Y. F.—J. C. Fitzpatrick	29
BESCENATI, Kahl—R. K. Brown and another, trustees	271
BLUMENSTOCK, Alexander—M. I. Fox, costs	45
CORLISS, George W.—G. P. Williams	95
CHORITANSKY, Justin—Francisca Derkerofska	140
COZANS, Luke F.—Catharine Bolger, as executrix, &c	266
CHRISTIAN, Wallace J.—C. H. Willson and others	316
DAYTON, Harry T., as executor—G. M. McClune	713
DUGGAN, Edward J.—R. J. Dean and others	123
DORENDORF, Diedrich—Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company	113
DUFFY, Edward, as receiver, &c.—Etienne Bayer	356
EDWARDS, Henry & Co., as attorneys, &c.—Henry A. Landgraff	1,190
SAME—Same	3,827
SAME—Same	2,240
SAME—Same	2,670
FIFE, John H.—Sackett & Wilhelm's Lithographing Company and others, (six judgments)	2,225
FISKE, Cornelius—E. B. Southworth	445
FROST, Joseph W.—Emilie F. Williams and others	352
GEIGER, Emanuel—S. Hellner and others	34
GRIER, William H., and Edgar Hanning—Mary Briggs	466
GRAVENSTEDE, George W.—William L. Bond	189
GOLDSTEIN, Harris—Peale, Peacock & Kerr	1,524
GORIO, Michele—J. Welz and another	500
GREENSTONE, Richard—J. F. & G. C. Longley	391
GUNN, Robert A.—Fourth National Bank of Waterbury, Conn	40
GUSTAVESON, John—The Twisted Wire Box Strap Company	227
HAYDEN, Thomas J.—C. Hazard	106
HOWE, William F., and Abraham H. Hummell—Emily L. Hamilton	430
HEIGHT, Catharine—I. Rosenbluth	217
HAASE, Edward P., and Corinne—R. Bunke, and another	53
HUNT, Charles F.—H. Bleg	236
HERZOG, Sigmund—E. S. Higgins Carpet Company	791
HAIGHT, Catherine—I. Rosenbluth, costs	97
JOHNSON, Joseph—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	478
JAPHE, William E.—P. Banner	369
KELLY, Michael J.—North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	45
KNEELAND, Sylvester H.—F. W. Hunnewell and another, trustees	642
KLABER, Emil—G. Gulbenkian and others	208
KOPPER, Frederick—S. Hofman	180
KINDLER, Aaron—G. Davis	26
KRONBERG, Samuel—W. Damrosch	274
LOWITZ, Ignatius B.—A. Halbran	76
LEPOWITCH, Max—M. Bialostosky	121
LOOSCHEN, Emma, as executrix, &c.—Astoria Veneer Mills	410
LIEBER, David—F. M. Carpenter and others	100
LUCEY, Joseph M.—H. W. Wheeler and others	858
MEYER, Joseph—M. K. & K. M. Wallach	47
MITCHELL, Alfred A.—H. J. Maris and another	73
MANSELLA, Rocco—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, costs	33
MILLER, Lizzie—J. F. Jackson, costs	110
MERYASH, Louis—The Excelsior Brewing Company	125
MARIE, Leon—The United States Motor Supply Company	745
MITCHELL, John T.—F. Moulot	5,018
MENGER, John L.—H. D. Harris	712
MARCUS, Louis—S. Kraus and another	131
McGUCKEN, Mary E.—F. P. Basset	1,270
McADAM, George H.—C. A. Parsons	203
MIDLAND ELECTRIC COMPANY—New York Carbon Works	34
O'HANLON, Philip F.—P. J. Prendergast	184
O'SHEA, Cornelius—J. Donnelly	247
PEISER, John, and C. M. Levy—P. Banner	681
PIPITONE, Anthony—The Goodsell Fruit Company	478
PLATT, Jane—R. V. Graber	90
PARET, Robert L.—Frank R. Bent	5,052
PIERCE, Robert, and others—The Mosler Safe Company	114
ROCHE, Richard—Kate O'Neill	547
ROOSEVELT, Theodore, and others, (Police Commissioners)—M. J. Howard, costs	83
REISENBERG, Francis S.—L. G. Miller, deficiency	687
SPEAR, E. H.—F. L. Stanton	79
SCHRADER, William, Jr.—J. Roberts	61
SHELTON, William H.—C. T. Barney	601
SPITZ, Daniel—The New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled	186
SIEGMAN, Jacob F.—S. M. Bloch	242
SCHILLER, Louis—United Shirt and Collar Company	142
SMITH, Annie—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, costs	233
TITUS, William F. and Mary—S. Green	91
TRYON, Frank—B. R. Western	80
THE H. W. CASE LUMBER COMPANY—C. E. Graves	183
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—W. H. Philips, individually, and others	225
SAME—Same	213
THE HAWLEY BOX AND LUMBER Company—E. P. Barker and others	57
THE HENRY McSHANE MANUFACTuring Company—Same	57
PRESS FASHION COMPANY—Manufacturers and Publishers' Printing Company	213
WEICKERT, Ernest J.—C. Dixon	145
VALIS, William—W. K. Vanderbilt; costs	128
W. B. WEBB COMPANY AND MAX Hart—Irving National Bank	628
WINTRINGHAM, Sidney M.—J. Edgar and others	371
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The following judgments have been entered against the city: A. Schlett, $160.67; J. Ennis, $315.23; J. Hershberger, $103.63; H. Tietjen, $108.30; J. B. Isaacson, $163.13; E. U. Sorgentrel, $175.15; D. Gerken, $175.20; J. Gluck, $202.97; Lena Gebhardt, $167.70; M. Levi, $86.59; F. E. Leonard, $196.72; H. W. Gesing, $173.18; J. J. Gotlob, $304.89; L. W. Schlosser, $164; W. H. Lock, $101.80; J. B. Cosgrove, $169.15; J. Minnerly, $168.39; J. Moore, $103.52; G. F. Flack, $430.30; T. O'Brien, $101.73.

Not the Same Concern.

Among the judgments published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was one against the Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. This judgment is against the old company, and not against Seiter & Knappes, who have purchased the plant and good will of the old company from both the assignee and the Sheriff without assuming any liabilities, and who are operating under the name of "Wood & Parker Lithographing Company," with the addition of "Seiter & Knappes, Proprietors."

ASSIGNEE SALE

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

CHINA

H.T. WILHELM

GLASS & FANCY GOODS

288 FIFTH AVE

NEAR 30TH ST

FORMERLY OF

WILHELM & GRAEF

WM. H. BONYNGE, Assignee.

Special attention is called to entire New Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse to be sold for account of foreign consignors,

TO-DAY, March 11, 1:30 to 6 P.M.,

AND DAILY TILL ALL SOLD.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—EUGENE CLIFFORD POTTER, plaintiff, against EMMA KRUG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 4th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Eighth Avenue with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and thence easterly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part (the defendant Emma Krug) by the party of the second part hereto (the plaintiff) and his wife by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, these presents being given to secure a part of the purchase price therein expressed.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1897.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 103 Broadway, New York City.
mh8-2aw3wM&Th&mh30

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY MEUSER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. DRUMMOND, Thomas J. Farrell, and Edward Elliott, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Thirty-eighth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 3, 1897.

EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOHN J. MACKLIN, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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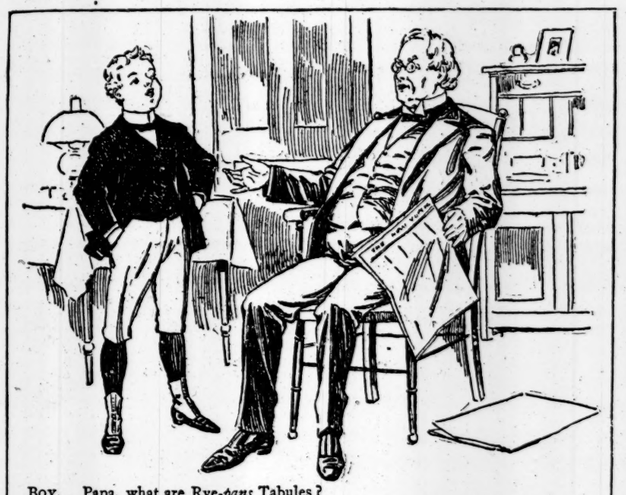

Boy. Papa, what are Rye-*pans* Tabules?
MAN. My son, what does A. N. N. spell?
BOY. Ann.
MAN. What does A. N. spell?
BOY. That spells Ann too.
MAN. Then Ans might spell Anns, might it not?
BOY. Sure!
MAN. What does R. I. P. spell?
BOY. Rip! Of course.
MAN. Then R. I. P. A. N. S. spells Ripans with the accent on the *Rip* not rye-pans.
BOY. But what does it mean?
MAN. Do you know the word C. A. B. A. L.?
BOY. Yes, my teacher told me about it yesterday. In the time of Charles I. the first King's Council consisted of five men whose names were Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley and Lauderdale and people called them the Cabal, making the word from the initials of their name.
MAN. Well, R·I·P·A·N·S is a word created in a similar way. It is composed of the initial letters of five substances much used in medicine, Rhubarb, Ipecac, Peppermint, Aloes, Nuxvomica and Soda, and your mother says that for profound depression and exhaustion and for that die-away sensation a Ripans Tabule is a specific. Ripans Tabules are a remedy for stomach troubles and stomach troubles are the basis of nearly all sickness. One gives relief.
BOY. Oh!

Be Sure You are Right, Then Go Ahead.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Lecture by C. A. Towne on the Money Question—8:00. Chamber Music Hall Concert—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Piano Recital—3:00.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Jim the Penman—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Graefin Fritzi—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:15. Matinée.
MURRAY HILL—The Star Gazer—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALDORF—Lecture Recital—11:00 A. M.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

THE ARBITRATION MASS MEETING.

It is much to be desired that the meeting to be held at Cooper Union this evening to urge the ratification of the arbitration treaty may prove to be as impressive in point of numbers as it will be representative of public opinion.

The thought and feeling of the city could find expression through no speakers representing it better in its breadth and depth than Bishop POTTER, Rabbi GOTTHEIL, Judge HOWLAND, SAMUEL GOMPERS, ex-Secretary FAIRCHILD, and Mr. COUDERT.

It is now probable that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate, but the meeting to be held to-night will have a high and distinctive value aside from the direct influence it may exert upon the Senate. It will give assurance to the country, to Great Britain, and to the world at large that the people of the greatest city in America are conscientiously committed to the principle of arbitration. It will tend to make easier and more certain the establishment of permanent peaceful relations between ourselves and other nations.

Mayor STRONG will preside at the meeting, which will be opened at 8 o'clock.

A STAB AT HOME RULE.

It looks as though Boss PLATT and his minions were in earnest about putting through the infamous scheme of establishing a metropolitan Police Board for the Greater New York territory. This dastardly blow at local home rule was conceived in hypocrisy and is masked by a variety of false pretenses intended to weaken opposition. The differences in the present board were ingeniously fomented and their consequences magnified to create a pretext. These differences are certainly unfortunate and their effects are deleterious to the discipline of the force, but there is a simple remedy for them and they afford no excuse for the abolition of the department. They are the result of a false system which could be easily rectified, either by making the department single-headed, as it ought in any case to be, or by giving the Mayor the power of removal, which he ought always to have.

The disagreements in the board having been seized upon as a pretext for this iniquitous scheme, Commissioner GRANT allowed himself to be put forward as the tool of the politicians who were eager to carry it out, and was the first to proclaim aloud that what they wished to do was what ought to be done. He has been showing himself to be the pliant instrument of political intrigue in the Police Board for several months, and it is through him that its differences have been carried beyond the contest over promotions. He is largely responsible for the excuse which the politicians were seeking to create for taking from the city all control of its own police force and putting it in charge of politicians selected by Gov. BLACK under the advice of Boss PLATT in collusion with the Tammany and McLaughlin machines.

Col. GRANT having served his purpose, ex-Chief BYRNES is pressed into the service to justify the scheme with his expert opinion, but he has rather overdone his part. In justice to his own reputation he declared his preference for a single head for the department and a separation of the Election Bureau from it, but acquiescing in the four-headed arrangement as inevitable, he declared that the Commissioners ought to be appointed by the Governor, not merely to bridge over the interval until the Greater New York charter goes into effect, but continuously. This is probably more than the schemers desired of Mr. BYRNES, for it is absolutely certain that no appointment of officers for the future city by other than its own authorities would be constitutional. It is doubtful even whether provision for this new metropolitan Police Board in advance of consolidation would be valid. So good a lawyer as Mr. GEORGE BLISS has declared his belief that it would not.

The greatest of all the false pretenses put forward to justify this outrage is that it is necessary to prepare the way for consolidation under the Greater New York charter. It is no more necessary to make such a provision in regard to the Police Department than any other department of municipal service. The police of the several communities to be united could pass under the control of a single authority appointed by the Mayor of the enlarged city as easily and smoothly after the charter took effect as it could pass under that of a political commission appointed at Albany in advance of that event. So far as the next election is concerned, ample provision has been made for that in a bill submitted by the Charter Commission. It could be conducted precisely as usual in the various communities affected, the only special provision required being that for a final canvass of all the returns and declaration of the result for the whole territory.

The fact is that all these pretenses are made to mask a partisan design to deprive the City of New York of self-government in one of its most important functions in order that its usurped powers may be used by a political machine to serve its own ends in a most important municipal canvass. It is boldly assumed that the people of two great cities will supinely permit themselves thus to be bound and robbed, and will cheerfully vote themselves into the power of their plunderers afterward. Apparently the Boss and his janissaries are determined to see how much the people of this city and Brooklyn will stand.

THE LABOR TRUST.

For some six years a case has been wending its slow way through the courts of this State, which, reaching the Court of Appeals, has brought out a decision of great importance as to what we have ventured to call the Labor Trust.

It is a suit brought in 1891 by a workman in a brewery in Rochester against a branch of the Knights of Labor to recover damages on the ground that he had been deprived of the opportunity to work because he would not join the local assembly. The assembly pleaded a contract with the brewers' organization by which the latter agreed not to employ for more than four weeks any man who would not join the assembly, pay its dues, and submit to its rules. This the workman refused to do, was discharged, and afterward was unable to secure employment. He won his case in the lower courts, and has now got a decision in the court of final appeal. The Court says:

"* * * Public policy and the interests of society favor the utmost freedom in the citizen to pursue his lawful trade or calling, and if the purpose of an organization or combination of workingmen be to hamper, or to restrict, that freedom, and, through contracts or arrangements with employers, to coerce other workingmen to become members of the organization, and to come under its rules and conditions, under the penalty of the loss of their positions, and of deprivation of employment, then that purpose seems clearly unlawful, and militates against the spirit of our Government and the nature of our institutions. The effectuation of such a purpose would conflict with that principle of public policy which prohibits monopolies and exclusive privileges. It would tend to deprive the public of the services of men in useful employments and capacities. It would, to use the language of Mr. Justice Barrett in People ex rel. Gill vs. Smith, (5 N. Y. Cr. Rep., at P. 513,) 'impoverish and crush a citizen for no reason connected in the slightest degree with the advancement of wages or the maintenance of the rate.'"

Nor will the Court admit that the agreement was justified as a means of avoiding disputes. It says:

"While it may be true, as argued, that the contract was entered into on the part of the Ale Brewers' Association with the object of avoiding disputes and conflicts with the workingmen's organization, that feature and such an intention cannot aid the defense nor legalize a plan of compelling workingmen, not in affiliation with the organization, to join it, at the peril of being deprived of their employment and of the means of making a livelihood."

THE TIMES has always sustained the right and duty of workingmen to organize to promote common interests, to the fullest extent consistent with the rights of others. It is the province of the courts to draw the line where the rights of individuals are infringed. This the Court of Appeals has undertaken to do in this case. It will be interesting now to see whether the local assembly against which the case was brought can be held pecuniarily responsible.

NOT A MATTER OF SENTIMENT.

Certain associations of women school teachers in this city have sent a petition to the Legislature demanding that under the Greater New York charter "when men and women teachers are performing similar duties in similar grades they shall receive equal compensation," and this was backed up by some eloquent remarks at the committee hearing on Tuesday night. A schedule of existing salaries was presented, showing that while the men Principals of grammar schools for boys get $3,000 a year, the women Principals of girls' grammar schools and of primary schools receive only $1,700, and that there is a similar disparity throughout the grades of assistant teachers.

Without going into the question of the relative capacity and usefulness of men and women teachers as such, we would suggest that this question of salaries is purely economic, and not in the least sentimental. We presume that it will be admitted that men teachers are desirable to take charge of schools for boys and classes of boys in the higher grades. The superiority of women for teaching young children and instructing girls in all the common school grades may be cheerfully conceded, while reasons could be given, if necessary, for preferring men in certain positions in schools for boys.

Admitting that men teachers are desirable in preference to women in any part of the school system, the regulation of compensation becomes subject to that bloodless enactment of natural principles, the law of supply and demand. Every year there come from high schools and seminaries and from colleges a large number of educated young women who desire to teach. It is almost the only profession open to them in which they can turn their education to practical account. Few of them become doctors, hardly any become lawyers, practically none go into engineering or architecture, and they never think of "business" or the service of corporations as a calling.

At the same time young men in still greater numbers come from institutions of higher learning, but most of them look to other professions and occupations. Comparatively few of good abilities have the special taste and aptitude for teaching which will make them willing to devote their lives to an occupation so poorly paid, and so poorly paid for the very reason that there are so many women fitted for it and seeking to engage in it. As a consequence, to get the number of well equipped young men really needed in the schools, decent salaries have to be offered, according to the standard of other employments for educated men; and considering what other chances they have to forego, an ultimate maximum of $3,000 is not very alluring for the best talent.

But when it comes to the other side of the story, there are so many well qualified young women seeking for an opportunity to teach, preferring it to any other occupation open to them, and able to do better in it than in anything else, that there is no difficulty at all in recruiting the ranks of the female teachers in the public schools at a rate of compensation little more than half that which will attract the required number of fairly qualified men.

This is the whole story, and the disparity in salaries is not a matter of relative merit or capacity, or of favor and prejudice. It is a mere matter of economy determined by supply and demand, and nothing but harm can come from efforts to amend it by legislative enactment.

A BLESSED RELIEF.

It is reported that after his first Cabinet meeting President MCKINLEY, Judge MCKENNA, and Gov. LONG, who were close friends in the House years ago, quietly lighted their cigars and sat for nearly an hour talking over old times.

This they were enabled to do because in the various departments the invading office seekers found notices informing them of the number—a very small one—of places not covered by the civil service rules, that is, not to be filled, where there are any vacancies, by open competition for merit and fitness alone.

The change not only permits responsible heads of departments and the President to enjoy an hour of leisure at proper times, but it permits them to give to the business of the country and of all the people the unwasted time and energy formerly consumed by the office hunters. The contrast is amazing, but the great wonder to all rational men is, why was it not brought about years ago?

HOW WILL CLUBS BE TAXED?

It seems that the Legislative Power of this State has held a secret or confidential session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and consented to the amendment of the Raines liquor tax law in deference to the rural sentiment which is so concerned for the moral and social well-being of the benighted and incapable people of first-class cities. What our kind guardians in the country are most concerned about is our sinful custom of drinking on Sunday in clubs and hotels. Leastways they cannot bear the idea that people down here may get drinks on Sunday in "fake" hotels and in clubs. Therefore, it is proposed to amend the law so as to confine hotel drinking to real hotels and to cut off "fake" clubs by making all clubs pay the "liquor tax."

Not knowing what form the amendment is to take, we are puzzled to know on what principle the clubs are to be taxed. We presume the Legislature may have the power to levy a tax on clubs, or on Sunday schools, or families exceeding a certain number of members, but the Raines law provides for a tax on the liquor traffic, and the reason why it does not apply to clubs now is that they are not engaged in the liquor traffic. It has been decided by the highest tribunal in the State that the practice of some of them of having wines and liquors among their supplies and distributing them to members as they are called for and apportioning the cost according to consumption, is not selling liquor. The wines belong to the members, and the legal position of the club in its own private premises is precisely that of a family.

The law cannot put a tax upon a real club for selling liquor, because it does not sell liquor. It must tax it as a club, if at all, without any reference to whether its members are wont to provide themselves with wines and liquors for their own use or not, and there are many clubs upon which a tax of $800 a year would be a severe exaction. If any association of persons calling itself a club really does sell liquor without paying a tax, it violates the law as it is now, and should be prosecuted. The question whether it was, in fact, selling liquor, would involve the question whether it was really a club, and that could be decided on evidence.

Is a provision to be injected into the law that provides for taxing the liquor traffic which shall impose a tax upon clubs without reference to whether they are engaged in that traffic or not? If so, will it declare that the members of clubs subject to this tax cannot drink liquors of their own in the private premises of their club on the "first day of the week commonly called Sunday" or between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning of any day? If so, by what system of espionage and intrusion will this prohibition, not of liquor selling, but of liquor drinking, be enforced? A good many people in this city would like to know.

BOSTON FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

The Republican financial plank does not prove strong enough to suit the business men of Boston. They insist on the gold standard, the retirement of legal-tender notes, and an elastic bank currency.

On Monday the Boston Associated Boards of Trade had a special meeting to consider a report on the currency question. The majority of the committee submitted the St. Louis resolutions with their declaration in favor of international bimetallism. It was voted down (34 to 30) and a substitute was adopted, the chief features of which were the following:

"That the standard money of the commercial world is gold coin, and that our country can not and should not separate itself from other nations. It therefore is, and must remain, upon a gold basis, and all its obligations should be paid in gold.

"That steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business, industrial, or agricultural interests of the country."

The resolutions also declare "for an additional currency to be issued by banks, based on assets, under such National Government supervision as will make it safe, elastic, and redeemable in gold at bank of issue and at the City of New York," and for banks with a capital of $20,000 in places of 3,000 inhabitants.

These are the lines on which the opinion of business men throughout the country is steadily gathering strength, and will, we believe, finally prevail.

NOT EXACTLY A MONOPOLY.

In his recent very instructive interview in The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore Mr. STUYVESANT FISH presents certain facts from the report of the Controller of the Currency showing the relative capital and surplus of the National and State banks in 1891 and 1896. We collate them in tabular form and commend them to those who are victims of the delusion that the National banks constitute a grasping and growing monopoly:

Date.	Number.	Capital and Surplus.
NATIONAL BANKS.		
1891	3,322	$1,013,604,721
1896	3,676	984,883,160
Decrease	16	$28,811,561
STATE BANKS.		
1891	2,572	$289,700,000
1896	3,708	335,900,000
Increase	1,136	$46,200,000
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.		
1891	168	$142,414,120
1896	260	195,460,585
Increase	92	$53,045,465

In brief, in the last five years while the National banks have lost in capital and surplus about $29,000,000 other banking institutions have gained $99,000,000.

Why should the few sound-money Democrats in the Senate join the motley crew of silver Democrats, silver Republicans, and Populists in trying to prevent the Republicans from organizing the committees to suit themselves? Even if the Republicans have not a clear majority, they are strong enough to be held to responsibility if they have their way, and that is what the country needs.

It was a happy thought of Col. WARING to organize the children of the public schools in aid of the enforcement of the law requiring the streets to be kept clean, and the report he has just furnished of what these young citizens have actually accomplished puts to shame the well-paid officials of the old régime. Every one of these youngsters has had an inspiring lesson in the duties of citizenship which will make boys better voters and boys and girls alike better members of society.

The ultimate limit proposed by the committee of the Real Estate Exchange upon the height of buildings is certainly liberal enough. That body proposes to fix it at 200 feet, exempting churches and public buildings even from this regulation. On the other hand, or perhaps on the same hand, the committee proposes that the permissible height of structures not fire-proof should even be increased. This proposition is entirely inadmissible. We ought to aim at the gradual creation of a fire-proof city. All combustible buildings should be regarded as provisional. It is even a question whether any buildings other than single dwellings ought to be allowed to be built which are not fire-proof. The difference in cost, with modern methods and appliances, is not so great as people are apt to suppose. As to the high buildings distinctively so called, the framing of a law which shall limit them without doing injustice is no doubt a difficult matter. But the principle upon which such a law should be framed is extremely simple. It is simply the maxim of the Roman law: "So use your own that you do not injure another." No man has a right to make such use of his property as will prevent his neighbor from making an equally profitable use of his property. Nor has he any right to deprive his neighbor of his due proportion of light and air. It is manifest to the most cursory inspection that a great number of new buildings in New York violate these precepts. If the principles that underlie the question are kept in view, it should be possible to frame a law restricting the height of buildings of various classes that shall work injustice to nobody.

It is possible that the discontented members of the naval militia exaggerate both their own numbers and the character of their grievances. It is certain that "a well-regulated militia," either land or naval, cannot be maintained in this country without a considerable admixture of the social with the military element. But the revolt of a whole division of a force of volunteers is nevertheless not a matter to be lightly dismissed by those who care about the welfare of the organization. It is to be hoped, and also to be expected, that those in authority in the naval militia will make a careful investigation of whatever grievances have been or may be alleged with the view of redressing them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—On the Upper Lachine Road, a few miles from Montreal, is a handsome brick house occupied by a family named DECARRIE. Another occupant of the house, according to the servants and many of the people living near, was a good practicable ghost. This creature had never been seen by anybody, but for months past his or her voice had been plainly heard, filling the hours of darkness on every stormy night with lugubrious moans which believers in the supernatural regarded as awful, and even skeptics admitted that they were mysterious. Finally the notoriety which the house attracted became unendurable to its owner, and this week, after himself making for the twentieth time a vain effort to discover the origin of the troublesome commotion, he determined to call in expert aid. To the surprise of his humbler neighbors, Mr. DECARRIE did not resort for assistance to a priest, but to a plumber. The choice was justified by the result, for the knight of the soldering iron soon found that the ghost, such as it was, lived in a hole in the cellar wall through which passed a furnace pipe—and the wind. A newspaper stuffed in the opening sufficed to silence the moans while they were doing their very best to make the plumber's hair stand on end, and later a few bricks and a little mortar drove the perturbed spirit away for good and all. The Psychical Society might have made a longer and more interesting job of the investigation, but it couldn't have solved the problem more effectively.

—Woe is in store for the school teachers of England, or, at least, they think so, and in consequence they are filling the air and the London newspapers with protests as vehement as, and much like, those which the English clerks have been making for months. The only difference is that the clerks are already suffering from the competition of an army of rivals from Germany, while the teachers are only apprehensive of an invasion from Ireland. These fears are founded on the fact, not yet officially announced but everywhere believed, that the Education Department has resolved to admit to employment in the elementary schools of England and Scotland teachers holding the certificate issued by the Irish Education Board. Hitherto these documents have been valid in Irish schools only, a restriction which has been justified on two grounds—first, the peculiar denominational conditions prevailing in Ireland; and, second, the lower educational value of the Irish certificate compared with those issued for the larger island. Teachers in the latter argue that by this innovation the standards of their schools may be lowered and the opportunities for theological dissensions increased. A large majority of Irish teachers are Catholics, and the change will empower them to teach in British Protestant schools, although they are not allowed to do so in similar institutions in their own country, and as the ordinary salary of an Irish certificated teacher is some £40 less than the average in England, a considerable immigration may be expected, and the pecuniary temptation to employ the strangers will be great. Some of these fears are regarded as chimerical, but the teaching profession views with alarm the expected Hibernian invasion.

—From Onondaga County comes the report that its statesmen are about to move on Washington in the interests of teasels. Whatever else Congress may do under the new Administration, it will, in the opinion of that county's residents, have accomplished practically nothing unless it puts on again the 30 per cent. duty which protected teasels under the McKinley bill, and which, with a cruel disregard for Onondaga's interests, was by the Wilson bill reduced one-half. Now this is not a matter likely to cause much excitement among the country's population as a whole, for comparatively few people—perhaps one out of half a million—ever saw a teasel or have interest enough in the subject even to wonder why it is that those who have occasion to write the word invariably use an "s," instead of a "z," as the dictionaries command. Notwithstanding this indifference, the demand for an increased duty on these peculiar little burrs is well worth considering, since it illustrates the absurdity into which protection leads its advocates. In this whole country there are only two towns, Skaneateles and Marcellus, where teasels are grown. It is now fifty years since a Somerset Englishman began to grow the plant in one of those places, and yet nowhere except in that particular neighborhood have American farmers deemed the crop one that was worth raising. Teasels, however, are almost a necessity of life, for they are used in finishing woolens, and no satisfactory substitute has been invented. The cloth manufacturers must have them, therefore, whatever the price, and the people who wear clothes must pay for them. Naturally the Onondagans want the price of American teasels—of their teasels, that is—to be as high as possible, and they seek to elevate it by keeping out the teasels of England, France, and Germany. At the same time they find it possible to compete with the foreign growers in the foreign markets. In the year ending with June, 1896, they sent abroad $6,287 worth of teasels, in 1895 $1,281, in 1894 $3,487. The importations in the same years amounted to $2,942, $1,384, and $2,030 respectively. The change of tariff had no appreciable effect on either movement, as might have been expected with a product grown in only a few places, which, taken altogether, just supply the world's demand. A poor crop here means importation, and a good one exportation, whatever the tariff. But high tariff means high prices here all the time, and that is why these few farmers want all the rest of their fellow-citizens to be taxed for their, the farmers', personal profit.

PERSONAL.

—One of the first things the newly appointed representative of the Pope must do after reaching Canada will be to settle the now deep problem as to how he spells his name. The Montreal papers are all at sea regarding it and at present each of them has a spelling of its own. The Herald uses "Marydolval," La Presse prefers "Merrydolval," The Witness and La Patrie unite on "Merry del Val," The Gazette has it "Marydaval," and The Star vacillates between "Merry Del Val" and "Merry Dol Val." The Herald tried to solve the question by appealing to clerical authorities, but unfortunately it was not content with asking in one place, and the consequence is that its doubts are greater than those of any of its contemporaries. According to the Oblate Fathers, it says the name is "Merrydolval," while at the Archbishop's Palace opinions united only in giving the name three divisions. Of course, the Delegate from Rome will decide this matter very easily, but others will demand his attention which may trouble him as much as his name troubles the editors.

—A box of old documents which had remained long unclaimed in a Washington storage warehouse was sold for a few cents the other day, and the purchaser, on looking them over, was delighted to find that they consisted of letters written to and by JAMES BUCHANAN. Many of the letters had some value as autographs, but one was of especial interest, as it threw new light on an unhappy romance in the early life of LINCOLN'S predecessor. It has long been known that BUCHANAN died a bachelor because his engagement with the daughter of a prominent resident of Lancaster, Penn., was broken by the girl's parents. Her name was ANNIE COLEMAN, and she died in 1819, a few months after the trouble occurred, it is said from grief over the loss of her lover. What excited her father's hostility to young BUCHANAN is not definitely known, but those most intimate with the two heard vaguely of anonymous charges which Mr. COLEMAN would not allow his daughter's suitor to answer or even to hear. After Miss COLEMAN'S death BUCHANAN wrote to her father asking permission to attend the funeral. The letter was returned unopened and it was among those in the box bought from the warehouse people. In it the future President said:

> You have lost a dear child. I have lost the only earthly object of my affections. My prospects are all cut off, and I feel that my happiness will be buried with her in the grave. It is now no time for explanation, but the time will come when you will discover that she, as well as I, has been much abused. GOD forgive the authors of it. My feelings of resentment against them, whoever they may be, are buried in the dust. I have one request to make, and for the love of GOD and of your dear departed daughter, whom I loved infinitely more than any other human being could love, deny me not. Afford me the melancholy pleasure of seeing the body before its interment.

As stated the plea was not even read, and BUCHANAN, finding the animosity of the wealthy COLEMAN family too much for a young lawyer in a small town to contend with, left the place and soon afterward entered upon the political career that ended in the White House.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S SPEECH

Not Increased Revenue but Economy the Country's Need.

From Harper's Weekly.

As we have already said, Mr. McKinley has at last officially announced, what Mr. Hanna was enabled to announce unofficially some time ago, that there will be an extra session of Congress. The Weekly has already expressed its opinion on this subject, and we return to it only to repeat that we believe that Mr. McKinley is beginning his administration with a mistake. His plea is that the Treasury is in need of a greater revenue than it is now receiving under the present tariff law, and he proposes a new tariff agitation for the purpose of procuring the needed income. The futility of the proposed experiment is clear when it is recollected that the present tariff law produces more revenue than the law which bore Mr. McKinley's name. Moreover, it is evident from various signs in the political horizon that the new bill is to be prepared rather for the profit of private interests than for the increase of the public revenue, and that such a bill cannot be pushed through the Senate without an arrangement of some kind with the silver Republicans.

Mr. McKinley has no warrant whatever for the assertion that "nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is jealous care for American interests and American labor." This reads as though Mr. McKinley had passed the campaign in profound slumber. Not only was this not made plain, but it was not in issue. The people elected Mr. McKinley because he was supposed to be opposed to Mr. Bryan's views on money, and his majority actually came from men who are opposed to this view of tariff legislation. A high protective tariff law will not only be a pitiful distortion of the victory that was won for sound money, but, in our opinion, it will further delay the restoration of that prosperity of which Mr. McKinley's friends still profess to believe him to be the "advance agent."

The proposed new tariff law will not increase revenue, and it is not an increase of revenue that the country needs so much as economy. Mr. McKinley, indeed, touched upon the necessity for economy, but it was in a gingerly and disheartening manner. He should have pointed out the reckless extravagance that marked the closing hours of the Senate's session—extravagance to which the House was so unwilling to assent that Congress adjourned leaving the deficiency bill in conference, while Mr. Cleveland refused to sign three other bills, including the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. McKinley's remarks on tariff legislation are as delusive and disturbing as his unmeaning talk of bimetallism, which will only encourage the silver men to renewed activity.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVE.

Abba Goold Woolson in The Boston Herald.

Shame, England, on thy dastard fleet,
Which guards the Sultan's murderous path,
And trains thy guns where Christians cower,
Flying before the Moslem's wrath.

The Turk, thy lord; at his behest,
The bleeding hands that stretch to thee
Thou beatest down, the while they plead
For help toward life and liberty.

Great Christendom, which once withstood,
On Austrian hill and Spanish plain,
The infidel, now drives her sons
Back to their broken chains again.

And England's Queen, who proudly bears
A title won by valiant sires,
"Defender of the Faith," is mute
While Moslems quench its altar fires.

O'er martyrs' shrines the crescent glows;
St. George has sheathed his craven sword;
Judas of Nations, Britain stands;
For India's wealth she sells her Lord.

The Turk shall grin beside thy feast,
Base land, and keep thy jubilee;
While Christian Liberty, in chains
Shrieks friendless from the Cretan sea.

Thank God that still on Europe's verge
One land of heroes dares defy
Thy Moslem whip, and o'er the surge
Hurls back to thee her battle cry,

For Christ, and Freedom!—Help her, men!
Crowd to her ranks, support her crown!
Alone she lifts the gleaming cross,
While Europe's armies strike her down.

THE CHARTER CONDEMNED.

John E. Parsons Says that It Is Too Long, Loosely Jointed, and Will Lead to Confusion.

Among the many distinguished lawyers who have given the Greater New York charter critical examination is John E. Parsons, the President of the City Club. He finds numerous important objections to the charter, and nothing in its favor. In fact, he is strongly opposed to the Greater New York scheme itself. He regards the work of the Charter Commission as herculean, faithful, and painstaking, but unsatisfactory chiefly through lack of time.

"I have no doubt," says Mr. Parsons, "that to the charter for Greater New York much intelligent labor was given by some of the members of the commission. President Low was eminently fitted for the work. His experience as Mayor of Brooklyn, his general acquaintance with public affairs, and his conspicuous ability, all contributed to make him a valuable member. It was to be expected that he would give conscientious consideration to the subject as a whole and to many of its details. I know that he did so. Other members must have sacrificed time and contributed valuable service.

"I do not overlook this, and yet, if it be assumed that the scheme for a Greater New York is to be approved, I do not approve of the charter. It is condemned, if for no other reason, by its prodigious length. This, coupled with the shortness of time for its consideration, has made impossible any suitable review of the charter in its completed form. It is safe to assume that the Legislature through whose action it is to become a law will be compelled to take the most of it for granted. The proposition that it is to be passed first and corrected by amending acts afterward of itself condemns the charter. Time should have been allowed to invite suggestions, corrections, and suitable alterations. It should have been harmonized into a consistent whole, all superfluous, unimportant, and unnecessary matter being omitted.

"Already there are in the Legislature numerous bills which, if passed, will operate as amendments of the charter, if that is passed. There will be a crop of such bills from this time forward and at every session of the Legislature. The result will be to make it almost impossible in the future to define what the charter embraces, what its provisions are, and to intelligently comprehend it. I do not say this by way of criticism of the commission. Their task was herculean. If from the beginning of the work to the end they had given to it every moment of time, it was inadequate. As far as I can recall, no parallel can be found for such hasty action about a legislative matter of such importance.

"Passing the point of form and the theory upon which the charter has been prepared, a cursory examination of its provisions discloses many subjects about the unwisdom of which, it seems to me, that there ought not to be two opinions in the minds of intelligent and public-spirited citizens. They have been brought to the attention of the commission by the City Club. We know from the reports of the commission and from interviews with some of its members that about them there was a wide difference of opinion in the commission.

"The objections to which I particularly refer are to the provision that the municipal corporation shall consist of two bodies; that all members shall be elected by districts, none being elected from the city at large; the shortness of the term of office of members of Assembly, and to the expiration of the terms of all at one time; to the limitation to the first six months of his term of the Mayor's power of removal, and to the general policy of the charter in not making indeterminate the terms of office of heads of departments. An objection to which just at this time the attention of every one is directed is the bi-partisan character of the Police Board and the union of that department with the Bureau of Elections. It is not worth while to discuss these subjects. They have already been commented upon at length.

Opposed to the Whole Scheme.

"My objection, however, is much more radical than to the details of carrying out the scheme. Personally, I am opposed to the scheme. There never was a time when I was not opposed to it. I can recall when Andrew H. Green first started the agitation. While I do not remember the arguments which at that time were advanced in its favor, I do recall that none of them influenced me favorably.

"The present City of New York, from its geographical position, its acquired importance, and its past development, possesses advantages to which I know no parallel. Every one is aware that the City of London proper means a small district in the heart of what is generally known as London. It is not separated by any mark or geographical line. The division is arbitrary. Nothing but English devotion to tradition and English unwillingness to change have maintained the City of London as an independent corporate body.

"With New York the case is entirely different. Nature has established its limits. From the earliest settlement of the country there never has been a time when its advantages were not patent. New York was an important commercial town when the area which it is proposed now to consolidate with it consisted of farms and gardens. It was no accident which led to the establishment of New York at the point of Manhattan Island instead of at Staten Island, on the opposite side of the Narrows, or at a point in the lower Bay. The Hudson River on the one side and the East River on the other appropriate, preserve, and protect to New York the manifest advantages which have grown to such importance. These advantages look to a minimum of public expenditure and a maximum of results.

"There are other advantages which the present city possesses, a considerable part of which it must part with in favor of the outlying districts which it is proposed to consolidate. In its corporate capacity New York is possessed of a magnificent estate. The Dongan and Montgomerie charters gave and confirmed to it real property consisting of common lands, shore, the site of forts and public buildings which to-day have incalculable value. Although a considerable part has been sold, this property is replaced by the existing parks, docks, and water rights, sites of markets and public buildings, which make the city the largest landed proprietor on the continent.

"I can see no reason why it should be despoiled of any part of this estate. It represents an enormous outlay of money. It has been paid for by the property of the existing city. It should continue to belong to those through whose sacrifices and contributions of property it has been created.

A Probability of Extravagance.

"I am not prepared to go so far as to maintain that the Constitution forbids this giving away of property. I do think that the consolidation must inevitably lead to a large increase of annual expenditure and to increased recklessness and extravagance in the use of public money. The enlargement of the area, the remoteness of much of it, and the irresponsible character of many upon whom this expenditure must devolve can only lead to extravagance and waste. One of the points made for a dual legislative body is that each shall be a check upon the dishonesty of the other. I doubt if the remedy will meet the disease. The suggestion recognizes that there are public officials from whom we cannot expect a high degree of moral rectitude. This is especially likely to be so in the case of those who control the expenditure of large sums of money and the employment of large bodies of voters. It is impossible that under our system there shall be anything like ideal economy in municipal administration. The difficulty is increased just in proportion as is general scrutiny and observation made difficult.

"Many New Yorkers know more about Paris and Vienna, Rome and Naples, Cairo and Constantinople than they ever will know or ever conveniently can know about the distant parts of Greater New York. Remember that the annual expenditure of the greater city will begin at $60,000,000, and will steadily increase. It is impossible for citizens generally to have a comprehensive view of the objects of this enormous outlay, or to have any such familiarity with its details as to assist in applying the needful checks. These observations could be continued indefinitely. One objection has always struck me with special force. Apparently the scheme is favored by the leaders of both the political parties. Each sees political advantages in the accomplishment of the scheme. I think that the present city will be the victim."

PHILIPPINE REBELS BOLD

Spanish Troops Must Occupy the Entire Island to Suppress Them.

SITUATION NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Insurgents Becoming More Vigorous in Their Action—The Rainy Season, Now Approaching, Will Aid Them Materially.

MADRID, March 10.—A dispatch from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, to the Imparcial, says that the situation there is very unsatisfactory, and that it will be necessary for Spanish troops to occupy the entire island in order to completely crush the rebellion.

The rebels are becoming bolder and more vigorous in their action, and the approaching rainy season will still further hamper the operations of the troops. Gen. Polavieja, the Governor of the Philippine Islands, will shortly return to Spain, his health having become impaired and his ailments greatly aggravated by the care and worriment of his being hampered in his operations by the Government.

It is feared at Manila that the war in the Philippines is worse than that in Cuba.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Vice Admiral Hollman Threatens to Resign If They Are Rejected.

BERLIN, March 10.—The National Zeitung says the Parliamentary situation in Germany has assumed a serious aspect. Vice Admiral Hollman, Secretary of State for the Admiralty, the paper says, is determined to resign if he is unable to carry all the essential demands of his estimates.

The Freisinnige Zeitung announces that Vice Admiral Hollman has already tendered his resignation of the post of Secretary of State for the Admiralty, but that the Emperor has refused to accept it.

AUSTRIA'S NEW ELECTION LAW

Its Trial Proves the Weakness of the Socialists and Radicals.

VIENNA, March 10.—The general elections for Deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath took place yesterday, when the new electoral reform law, adding seventy-two seats to those already existing in the Reichsrath, the additional members to be chosen by universal suffrage, went into effect.

The feature of the election reported up to this time has been the defeat of the Radicals and Socialists, and the victory of the anti-Semites and Clericals.

Of twenty-five results thus far reported, the Socialist candidates were successful in only three instances.

THE NAME HUNYADI PROTECTED

Mrs. Saxlehner Alone Allowed to Use It on Her Labels.

BUDA-PESTH, March 10.—In the application of Mrs. Andreas Saxlehner, the widow and successor of the late proprietor of the springs yielding the Hunyadi Janos natural mineral water, the High Court of Justice in London holds that Mrs. Andreas Saxlehner has the sole right to the name "Hunyadi." Mrs. Saxlehner asked for an injunction to restrain the Apollinaris Company, Limited, from using the name of Hunyadi in connection with the name Apenta for bitter water.

The High Court of Justice has granted the injunction restraining the company from the use of the name Hunyadi, or exposing or advertising for sale in the United Kingdom any Hungarian bitter water in connection with the name "Hunyadi," not being Hunyadi Janos. The Judge further ordered that all labels, capsules, and documents exhibiting the name "Hunyadi" in connection with Hungarian bitter water not coming from Mrs. Sexlehner's springs be delivered up and destroyed, and that the company should pay damages to the amount of profits, and also a portion of the costs.

THE QUEEN LEAVES WINDSOR.

She Has Doubled Her Contribution to the Indian Fund.

LONDON, March 10.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg (Princess Beatrice) and members of her Majesty's Court, started from Windsor at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon by special train for Portsmouth, on her way to Cimiez. At Portsmouth her Majesty will embark on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Cherbourg, where she will take a special train for the Riviera.

At Cimiez the Queen will occupy the Regina Hotel. She will return by way of Germany at the end of April. The weather at the time of her departure from Windsor was bright and sunny, and a large crowd of people cheered the Queen on her way from the castle to the station.

Though the Queen had already contributed the sum of £500 to the India famine fund, her Majesty, upon learning that the distress in the famine-stricken country is likely to be vastly more widespread than was at first expected, has forwarded to the Lord Mayor an additional £500, to be applied to the fund which was started by the Lord Mayor some time ago. The fund has now reached the sum of £411,000.

Prince Bismarck's Illness.

BERLIN, March 10.—The Hamburger Nachrichten announces that Prince Bismarck has lately been in poor health and is now suffering from chronic neuralgia, which deprives him of the power of speech and renders it impossible for him to sleep. The ex-Chancellor, the paper says, rather dreads the celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of his birth on April 1. Though he will not forbid the holding of the torchlight procession in his honor on his birthday, he will be a silent spectator of the parade.

Ambassador Bayard's Dinner.

LONDON, March 10.—United States Ambassador Bayard gave a dinner to-night, at which, among other guests, the Hon. George Faudel-Phillips, Lord Mayor of London; Count Lowenhaupt, Swedish Minister; the Marquis of Ripon, Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney General; Sir Frank Lockwood, M. P., Q. C., and Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, M. P., the historian, were present.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ROME, March 10.—Mgr. Merry Del Val, the newly appointed Apostolic Delegate to Canada, will sail for America on March 20.

HAVRE, March 10.—The Desmarais petroleum refinery in this city was partially destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of $100,000.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Lagos says a decree has been issued for the abolition of slavery in the Niger country, the decree to go into effect upon the anniversary of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Girl Swallowed a Tin Plate.

A doll's tin plate was taken from the throat of Jessie Healy, a schoolgirl, of 720 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, at the Hudson Street Hospital, yesterday. At a doll's tea party, last Sunday, the child, in eating a piece of candy served as dessert, swallowed the plate, which was about an inch in diameter. The child was taken to the hospital, where the plate was located by means of X-rays, and was extracted by House Surgeon Stivers and his assistants.

DAMROSCH OPERA SEASON.

"The Flying Dutchman" Given to a Small Audience Last Night.

Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" was brought forward last night at the Metropolitan Opera House by Mr. Walter Damrosch. The performance was the first of a series of successive presentations of Wagner's music dramas in their chronological order, which will be continued at the ensuing evening performances until it reaches its conclusion with "Die Götterdämmerung." "The Flying Dutchman" was last given at the Metropolitan on March 31, 1892, with M. Lassalle as the Dutchman, Edouard de Reszke as Daland, M. Montariol as Erik, and Mme. Albani as Senta. The statement recently circulated that the opera had not been heard here in "many years" is thus shown to be an exaggeration.

The performance given last night was more commendable for its general spirit of earnestness than for any especial individual merit. The highest praise must be awarded to the soprano and the orchestra. Mme. Gadski surprised us all by her Sieglinde on Monday night, and last night she gave her hearers another surprise by a really warm and human interpretation of Senta. Vocally it was an admirable piece of work, though not flawless. But her singing had life, color, and in the ballad plenty of passion. The story of the unhappy wanderer of the seas was a genuine piece of lyric poetry as voiced by her last night. Mme. Gadski's artistic stature has increased so much since last season that all her future work will command very serious consideration.

Mr. Carl Somer, the new baritone, is a gentleman of hard and fast voice. His vocal organ is a big, sonorous, but absolutely unyielding one, without the power to soften in the most passionate passages. It is always a militant, aggressive voice, and hence never wins sympathy. One felt that the fog of every ocean had affected the Dutchman's larynx. Mr. Somer was a picturesque figure. He is goodlooking and earnest in his work. He was faithful to all the traditions, and no doubt was satisfying to those who do not count grace and finish as of value in Wagnerian singing.

As for the rest of the cast it were well if the mantle of a charitable silence might shield them, but something must be said about the Erik and the Steersman, as they were new-comers. Mr. Ernst, the Erik, displayed a poor voice and a bad style, while Mr. Xanten, the Steersman, revealed a voice of excellent quality ruined by bad emission and an atrocious tremolo. The male chorus sang well, and with a fine body of tone, while the female chorus sounded very weak and thin in quality. The work of the orchestra was generally good, though there were some unfortunate technical slips. Mr. Damrosch conducted with abundant vigor.

"Tannhäuser" will be given to-morrow night, and on Monday evening "Lohengrin" will be presented with a very strong cast, including Mme. Nordica as Elsa, Mme. Lehmann as Ortrud, and Mr. Kraus as Lohengrin.

Extra Opera Season in Doubt.

John B. Schoeffel of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau said yesterday that no decision has been reached as to the supplemental season of grand opera, but that there is no reason why the programme should not be carried out as originally planned. "We have the same company," he said, "that closed the recent season in New York, and we can present 'Siegfried,' 'Tristan,' and other strong operas. It is barely possible that we may extend our present tour. We have not visited Philadelphia yet, and may include that city before returning. No announcement regarding the supplemental season will be made until my return from Boston next week."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Ladies' Annual Gambol of the Lambs' Club will take place at the Broadway Theatre March 19.

Joseph Jefferson has engaged Rosabel Morrison to act the rôle of Dot in "The Cricket on the Hearth," opening in New Orleans March 22.

Edwin Stevens will originate the chief rôle of the new comic opera "1999," which will shortly be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The authors of the piece are Hermon Lee Ensign and Edward Holst.

Anna Braga, who plays leading rôles at the Irving Place Theatre, is ill with bronchitis. "The Countess Gucki," in which she has been acting, was not presented last night. "Zwei Wappen," (The Two Scutcheons,) being acted instead.

The second of the series of lectures by Walter Damrosch on Wagner's operas and music dramas will be given this morning at 11 o'clock in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf. The subject will be "Tristan and Isolde." Mr. Damrosch recites the text in English, and plays the principal motives at the piano.

Charles Frohman announces that he has arranged to present "Never Again" at the Vaudeville Theatre, London. The farce will follow "A Night Out." ("The Gay Parisians,") which has been running at that house for the past eleven months. It is said that this will be solely Mr. Frohman's production.

John Jack, who acts the rôle of John Durbeyfield in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will be replaced next week by W. J. Le Moyne, who is at present a member of the Cowdery and Duff forces. Mr. Jack rejoins Mr. Jefferson's company in New Orleans March 22. "Tess" has proved so successful that the run will in all probability be extended.

The management of Wallack's Theatre have made arrangements to introduce a number of "startling specialties" in the new piece, "Miss Manhattan," which will shortly be seen at that house. Mr. Moss smiles when asked if he intends going in for "continuous" shows, as some of the illusions which Mr. Burnham has engaged for the burlesque—such as a woman riding a bicycle on the ceiling—surely belong to variety houses.

Marie Halton, who has been ill with the grip since last Saturday, reappeared at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night and began the last week of her engagement. Miss Halton's name was not on the programme, but the management made a special announcement of her sketch from the stage. W. A. McConnell has postponed the production of "In Gayest Manhattan" until Thursday, March 18.

Auguste Van Biene feels hurt because he thinks the newspapers are inclined to make fun of him, and also because he thinks Mr. Gottschalk is caricaturing him in the new farce at the Garrick Theatre. Gottschalk's droll portrayal of Katzenjammer is a caricature of a certain kind of German musician who is typical. The fun is not aimed at Van Biene. Mr. Van Biene's 'cello playing has been cordially appreciated at its worth. And some of the New York newspapers would make fun of the statue of Liberty or the equator. A possible performer should try to overcome his sensitiveness. Mr. Van Biene announces that he will remain in this country all next season, acting and playig the big fiddle in a new comedy by Clay Greene.

Ex-Cabinet Men in Town.

Two members of ex-President Cleveland's Cabinet were in the city yesterday. They were ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont of the War Department, and ex-Secretary Hilary A. Herbert of the navy. Mr. Lamont went to the Netherlands and Mr. Herbert to the Waldorf. After a Southern trip, Mr. Lamont will resume business in this city. There was some talk among Democrats last night of Mr. Lamont as a possible candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. Ex-Secretary Herbert said that he had come over on business, and that he would return to Washington in a few days. As already stated, he will practice law in Washington.

A Mysterious Shooting.

Mrs. Bridget Reilly, wife of Bernard Reilly, a saloon keeper at Ninety-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday fired four shots from a revolver, while she was in a room with her nephew, Peter Reilly, at the saloon of Reilly & Keegan, at 1,420 Second Avenue. The two were alone at the time, and much mystery surrounds the shooting. Detective Keating arrested her just as she was hiding the revolver under her arm. Young Reilly was shot in the arm. Mrs. Reilly refused to explain her conduct, and became violent when Magistrate Kudlich ordered that she be locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Baldwin—Warner.

The marriage of Miss May Ludlow Warner, only daughter of Mrs. Louisa T. Warner, to Harry Wilbur Baldwin was solemnized at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother, 157 West Sixty-fourth Street. The Rev. George H. McGrew conducted the ceremony, which was witnessed by about 150 persons. The house was elaborately decorated, green and white being the prevailing colors.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, with orchids in the centre. Miss Florence Maude Shrady, daughter of Jacob Shrady of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was the only attendant of the bride, and wore a pretty costume, in green and white, of mousseline de soie over taffeta, with a large picture hat.

The bride was given away by her uncle, Edgar Underhill. District Attorney William M. K. Olcott was best man for the bridegroom. The ushers were Wilfred Warner, cousin of the bride, and Albert B. Nichols. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception and wedding dinner were given. Nearly 500 guests were present. Dancing followed.

Lederer—Levy.

A pretty wedding took place last evening in the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, when Miss Deborah Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Levy, formerly of St. Louis, was married to Henry A. Lederer of Hoboken, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. H. Sonnenschein of the Fifteenth Street Temple.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with full court train, trimmed with point lace, and carried a large bouquet of white roses and smilax. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were George W. Lederer, of Hoboken, Dr. George P. Ray of Yonkers, Joseph Bohm, Victor Rowenstein, Samuel Lauterbach, and Hermann Gismer. After the ceremony a banquet was enjoyed, and dancing followed.

Livingston—Manges.

Miss Mary Manges, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Manges, was married to Benjamin Livingston last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 136 East Eightieth Street. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman in the presence of a small number of relatives. Both bride and bridegroom were unattended. The bride wore a pretty gown of white satin, with diamond ornaments in her coiffure. The ushers were Emil Well, Charles Untermeyer, Solomon Livingston, brother of the bridegroom, and Harry L. Manges, brother of the bride. A wedding dinner for the immediate relatives was served later.

Phelps—Hart.

Col. Dudley Farley Phelps and Miss Ethel Minna Hart, daughter of the late John J. Hart of Kingston, Jamaica, were married Tuesday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. Col. Phelps is Deputy Collector in charge of the Law Division at the Custom House. This is his second marriage. His first wife died about two years ago. Col. and Mrs. Phelps are at the Audubon, 1,416 Broadway.

Victory for Massachusetts Women.

BOSTON, March 10.—There was a long debate in the House to-day over the recommendation of the Committee on Election Laws that the petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union that women qualified to vote on the school question may vote on the question of granting liquor licenses be not granted. The bill granting the request of the women was substituted for the adverse committee report by a vote of 83 to 82, Speaker Hatch casting the deciding vote.

A Newport Cottage Rented.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 10.—De Blois & Eldridge to-day reported the rental of the cottage on Cliff Avenue, belonging to the estate of Winthrop Chanler, to Charles L. Case of New York. The Cases will be newcomers in Newport.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A dialect recital and musical will be given at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Waldorf for the benefit of the Rest for Convalescents, at White Plains, by the Board of Managers of the institution. Tickets may be obtained at the Waldorf or at Tyson's.

Miss Stella King gave an afternoon of music and recitations yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Charles Edgar Harrington, 135 West Ninety-fifth Street. Over 100 west side society people were present, and greeted Miss King favorably. She was assisted by Herbert Smock, tenor, and Miss Faith Morse, soprano.

F. Hopkinson Smith, author and reader, gave a largely attended reading in the hall of the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home, Summit, N. J. A number of selections from Mr. Smith's works were read in his finished and agreeable manner.

The first of Miss Emily M. Burbank's series of National music lectures was given in the small ballroom at the Waldorf yesterday. Miss Burbank was assisted by Miss Florence Mosher, a pianist. Russian music was discussed, and the programme included the playing and explanation of Tschaikowsky's "Capriccioso" and "Reverie du Soir," prelude by Rachmaninoff; "Valse Caprice," by Rubenstein, and other pieces. On March 17 the music of Poland will be the subject.

For the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery, a reading and musical was given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George Kemp, 720 Fifth Avenue, at which several hundred prominent society people were in attendance. Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" was read by Arthur Howard Pickering, who came from Boston for that purpose. Incidental music by Mendelssohn illustrative of the play was given by Richard Hoffman, Gustav Dannreuther, Otto Schill, Anton Hegner, Hubert Arnold, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, and Mrs. Charles B. Foote.

An entertaining musical, followed by a tea, was given at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday, by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Homeopathic Hospital of Harlem, the funds accruing will go to found a ward in the hospital as soon as practicable. Among the entertainers were Miss Florence McFarland, Miss Emma Grant Smith, Miss Margaret Webb, Dr. J. Ware Remer, Miss Fanny Casey, Miss Marie Louise Todd, Miss Jennie Hebbard, Mrs. Josephine Taylor, William R. Hooper, Bradley L. Hall, the Breezie Children's Orchestra, and Miss Jennie Florence Cross.

The entertainment to be given Saturday afternoon and evening for the Society of Decorative Art, in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, will be the most extensive event undertaken by society people during the Lenten season. Fully 1,200 tickets have already been taken, and there is a large demand for others. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and Mrs. Thomas S. Loring have been at work on the arrangements, and a novel and attractive entertainment will be presented. In the afternoon "Alice in Wonderland" will be given for the benefit of the children, and the parts are to be taken by chilaren of well-known society people. For both afternoon and evening the large and the small ballroom are to be utilized. In the withdrawing room, to the left of the main entrance, a sale of artistic embroideries will be conducted through the day. The evening exercises will be a Spielkartenfest, including a gartenfest dance of the shepherdesses, tableaux, procession, dance of the court cards, aces, and joker, and a game of living whist. Tickets are for sale only at the rooms of the society, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Lexow Report Criticised.

Speaking of the report of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee yesterday, Charles R. Flint, Treasurer of the United States Rubber Company, said yesterday that wages are higher in the concerns having superior organizations, and also that only by great organizations manufacturing goods on a large scale can American goods compete with the products of cheap labor in the foreign markets. "Over 85 per cent. of the goods exported to foreign countries," he said, "are produced by the companies which have centralized manufacturing."

FOR THE MONTEFIORE HOME

Three Thousand Persons Attended the Charity Ball Last Night at Carnegie Hall.

THE MYTHOLOGICAL BALLET.

Nearly $10,000 Realized by the Exertions of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Home—Some of the Guests and Costumes.

The charity ball for the Montefiore Home for Incurables, given at Carnegie Hall last night by the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League, was a success. It was patronized by about 3,000 people, and nearly $10,000 was realized.

A feature of the affair was a grand ballet of the "Judgment of Paris," seventy-five dancers participating.

Mrs. A. Bassignaria was Venus. Paris was presented by A. Biancifiori, and the goddesses who vied with Venus for the apple of beauty were Mrs. G. Francioli as Minerva, and Mrs. A. Pessione as Ginnone. Miss Cecilia Barlow played Cupid, and Miss Ophelita Majolini was the star which shone upon the scene.

Venus wore yellow. Minerva was in black with a golden helmet on her head, and Ginnone was in cream color, with a dark-blue sash over her shoulder.

After the award was made to Venus she gave an exhibition of dancing. Then sixteen dancers, representing the Amazons of Minerva, and dressed in brilliant colors of red and blue, with glittering spears and helmets, made a grand entrée to join with Ginnone and the attendants in the general celebration.

The ball proper was opened shortly before 11 o'clock. An orchestra of fifty pieces furnished music for the dancers, and Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band played the promenade selections.

Among those who subscribed for the boxes were:

Ferdinand Levy, M. W. Mendel, G. A. Kegsler, I. Blumenthal, Louis Stern, Freedman Brothers, G. C. Dreyfus, Charles Volt, Selmar Hess, J. H. Schiff, S. Lehman, B. J. Ludwig, S. Borg, A. Wolf, S. Neustadt, M. Guggenheim, Leon Hirsch, L. Steinam, P. Kleeberg, M. E. Lesser, Nathan Hirsch, Isidor Straus, M. Ottinger, H. Barnard, K. Mandell, M. Friedsam, A. J. Bach, Mark A. Rogers, S. Sachs, S. Loeb, Leopold Stern, Isaac Stern, S. Schafer, S. Untermyer, L. Lewisohn, S. Fried, L. Runkel, R. De Leeuw, G. W. Lederer.

Among those on the dancing floor were Miss R. Dreyfus, Miss Rosenstein, the Misses Eisenman, the Misses Sherrick, Miss G. Hoffman, Miss C. Hirsch, Miss H. Ulman, Miss B. Simon, Miss R. Greenebaum, Miss Hechinger, Miss Santz, the Misses Josias, Miss S. Flatto, Miss Salke, Miss Anna Kraus, the Misses Platto.

Lucien L. Bonheur, S. Oppenheimer, J. Hirsch, Lemuel E. Quigg, John Jeroloman, Joseph Hedges, Miss J. Dreyfus, Miss B. Einstein, Miss M. Goldzier, Justice Andrews, Benjamin Stern, H. Ickelheimer, Edward Lauterbach, C. Van Cott, H. Sommers, Ferdinand Levy, Simon Schafer, Commissioners Waring, Collis, and Parker, Recorder Goff, Miss C. Hirsch, Miss R. Fox, Miss G. Hoffman.

Some of the costumes were: Mrs. Leo Sonneberg, white satin, duchess lace; Miss Maud Herman, pink brocaded silk; Mrs. E. M. Gattle, black satin; Mrs. S. Frankel, black silk; Miss Grace Frank, white chiffon; Mrs. S. Oppenheimer, pink satin, with pearl trimmings and duchess lace; Mrs. M. E. Lesser, yellow silk, with white lace and ermine trimmings; Miss Gertrude Samuels, light blue silk, with Dresden figures, and chiffon; Mrs. Adolph Forsheim, light blue satin; Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, blue satin trimmed with point lace; Mrs. R. Mendel, black silk, with spangles.

Mrs. Max Ottinger, heliotrope figured satin, with point lace trimmings; Mrs. L. Lewisohn, brocaded black silk chiffon, with spangles; Miss Dora Mendel, gray satin, trimmed with point lace; Mrs. Edward Weil, gray brocade, with pink trimmings; Mrs. Ettinhardt, black brocaded satin, with lace trimmings.

Mrs. Leopold Miller, black velvet, with lace; Miss F. Mandel, black net over pink silk; Mrs. K. Mandel, black crepe; Miss Ottinger, plain blue silk; Mrs. M. Barnett, green figured silk; Miss Adeleine Ottinger, white tulle, with rosebuds; Miss Rose Barnett, brocaded pink silk; Miss Hattie Hecht, blue brocaded silk, with pink carnations; Miss Florence Eichberg, Nile green satin.

Miss Florence Eichberg, Nile green satin, yellow satin and turquois; Miss Ninette Eichberg, pink and white satin; Mrs. Danziger, pink taffeta trimmed with duchesse lace; Mrs. Selmar Hess, brocaded blue silk, point lace; Mrs. Gertrude Elkus, cream satin with duchesse lace trimmings, embroidered with gold.

Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, black brocaded satin; Mrs. Leo Stern, white satin, duchesse lace trimmings; Mrs. B. Goldberg, blue silk, with real point lace trimmings; Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur, pink brocaded satin; Miss Bertha Simon, blue silk, with lace trimmings; Miss Schoolhauser, Nile green silk with lace trimmings.

Before the ball commenced four prizes were awarded to Ray Fox, Fannie Newgass, Eva Heyer, and Sylvia Lawrence, the children of the confirmation classes of the synagogues of the city who had written the best essays on the subject of "Charity."

TRAINING THE SENSES.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on the Education of Children.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University lectured last night in Hamilton Hall before the League of Parents and Teachers. It was the third in a series of four lectures on child-education.

In introducing his subject, Dr. Butler said that unless the senses are as open as windows to the world about us, we cannot develop any systematic knowledge of facts. It had long been supposed that we had five senses, but psychologists have now endowed us with eight, and are trying to find others. If one of the senses is not trained it will become atrophied and die. This, he said, has been proved by the examination of the brain of Laura Bridgman.

All of the senses of the child should be developed. When he sees a rose he should be taught to recognize it by its color, its form, and its odor, all of which go to make up the flower. These are what may be called sight facts, touch facts, and smell facts. The world is too us a matter of sight; to a dog it is a matter of smell; and in man and dog these two senses are invested with respect to their proportionate value.

Three things, said Dr. Butler, are of prime importance in education. The child must be considered with respect to his capacity or intellectual activity; next with respect to the environment into which and for which he is being educated, and third with respect to his natural aptitudes. These underlie and control all intelligent education.

The concluding lecture will be given March 24 at the same hour and place.

Cincinnati Fixture Company Fails.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 10.—The Cincinnati Fixture Company assigned this afternoon. Assets, $12,000; liabilities, $24,000. The cause was dull trade. C. W. Vosburg & Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., are the heaviest creditors, and their claim of $17,400 is secured partially by a mortgage on the entire stock and fixtures.

Amateur Pool Match in Brooklyn.

Last night was the third evening of the six nights' amateur pool play at Maurice Daly's, Brooklyn, between Edward S. Kirby of Brooklyn and Percy Johnson of New Jersey. At the close of the play, the score stood: Johnson, 462; Kirby, 411. The match ends Saturday night.

Suffolk Lodge a Century Old.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., March 10.—Suffolk Lodge, No. 60, F. and A. M., last night celebrated its centennial in Athenia Hall here. Masons were present from all parts of Long Island, and the time was spent in speechmaking, followed by a banquet and dancing, in which 700 guests took part.

RACED IN A SPECIAL TRAIN.

Robert Treat Paine Made a Futile Attempt to Reach Boston and His Wife Before She Died.

A race with death in a special train was made from Washington to Boston during Tuesday night and yesterday morning by Robert Treat Paine, the Boston millionaire. Mr. Paine had received word that his wife, who was ill with pneumonia, was likely to die He started on a special at 8:27 P. M. and reached Jersey City at 1:12, beating the time of the Congressional limited, the crack Pennsylvania Railroad train, by twenty minutes.

The run from Washington to Gray's Ferry 135 miles, was made in 132 minutes, and from Perryville to Wilmington, 34 miles, in 32 minutes. Shortly after the train passed through Wilmington it was learned that Mrs. Paine had died, and it was said dispatches were put on the train there, and that Mr. Paine was informed of the hopelessness of his journey while he was still speeding on.

When he reached the Jersey City station he crossed the Desbrosses Street Ferry and was driven to the Grand Central Station in a carriage, which had been waiting for him.

Mr. Paine's special left here at 2:28 A. M., and reached New Haven at 3:54, cutting down the time of the Bay State limited over ten minutes. This running was some of the fastest on the trip, the distance being seventy-four miles, and the train sometimes making over a mile a minute. Boston was reached at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Paine was driven rapidly to his home.

"SOUP KITCHEN" CONDEMNED.

President Roosevelt Reports Adversely on Journal's Relief Bureau.

President Theodore Roosevelt yesterday made to the Police Board a report on the relief bureau for the poor established by The Journal. This report was brought out by an indorsement of the bureau by Commissioners Grant and Parker late in February. Mr. Roosevelt bases his report on the results of personal investigations, on investigations made by Acting Inspector Brooks's men, and by men of the sanitary squad, and on information furnished by the Charities Organization Society. He gives many cases to enforce his conclusions. In his report, he says:

"There were undoubtedly a certain number of persons relieved who stood in urgent need of relief, and some of those were suffering through no fault of their own. No intelligent effort, however, was made to find out who were worthy of relief and who were not, and a growing proportion of those who applied were unworthy.

"The sanitary policemen examined carefully the cases of one entire batch of seventeen applicants. In but two cases was it evident that the family really needed assistance. In three cases the applicants did not live at the addresses which they gave. In all the other cases there seemed to be no reason why the applicants should be receiving charity."

He cites instances of the bestowal of food on workingmen, on tramps, on vicious men and women, and says that one day when he visited the bureau but two out of twenty applicants for aid seemed deserving.

One of the most striking charges he brought was contained in an allegation that a number of men, when they heard of the Relief Bureau, gave up employment, preferring to live on the charity that was proffered.

He says, in conclusion:

"There is an immense field for wise and earnest charitable workers; but we should visit with the sternest condemnation the people who aggravate the social evils under the pretense of bettering them, whether they thus act through mere foolishness or from a desire of self-advertisement, or with even a more sinister purpose. The charity which would save men from the effects of their own intemperance, improvidence, viciousness, or shiftlessness is simply a harm to the community at large."

Montauk Club Bars the World.

The House Committee of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, at a meeting held Tuesday evening, adopted a resolution excluding The New York World from the library and reading rooms of the club. The resolution contained the statement that the action was taken at the request of a majority of the members of the club. It was also stated that The New York Journal was not included in the exclusion, because it had never been taken at the club.

William Roeber's Body Found.

The body of William Roeber, formerly a coal dealer at 555 West Fifty-fifth Street, was washed ashore at Brighton Beach yesterday.

Mr. Roeber lived at 553 West Fifty-fifth Street. His son Thomas was in business with him. They failed about a month ago, and made an assignment. A couple of days later the father disappeared. He said he could not bear his ill fortune. The family moved to Seacliff, L. I., shortly after Roeber's disappearance. There are two children in the family. Roeber was a religious man, and until a short time ago was a preacher in a Baptist church in West Sixty-seventh Street. He has a married son living in West Sixty-eighth Stret.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BEECHER.

Services to be Held in Plymouth Church—Burial in Greenwood.

The body of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher arrived in Brooklyn from Stamford, Conn., at 9 o'clock last evening, and was immediately taken to Plymouth Church. The body was in a black broadcloth covered casket, with oxidized silver trimmings and bearing an oxidized silver plate, on which was the following inscription:

"Eunice W. Beecher. August 26, 1812. March 8, 1897."

Preceding the departure of the friends and relatives of Mrs. Beecher from Stamford yesterday, a short funeral service was held at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Scoville, after which the casket, accompanied by a guard of honor from Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, was placed on the train. The same company supplied the guard of honor when Mr. Beecher died. Mr. Beecher had been Chaplain of the regiment.

The body will lie in state in the church to-day, from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. Funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, assisted by the Rev. Horace Porter and a number of other ministers, will follow. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

The body was guarded at the church last night by eight men of the Thirteenth Regiment guard of honor, under Sergt. Ackerman. These will be relieved at 10:30 this morning by eight men from Company A, under Sergt. Ware.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cora Stuart Wheeler.

Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler, literary worker and journalist, died yesterday in Newton, Mass. She was born in Rockford, Ill. She was placed at school in Georgetown, D. C. In the last year of the war, with a group of convent girls, she witnessed from a Washington balcony the closing review of the army, whose ranks contained four of her brothers. She was at Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the night of President Lincoln's assassination. Eighteen months after leaving Howland College she married a Moravian.

Mrs. Wheeler inherited a poetic bent from her mother, Harriet L. Norton, who was a writer of dainty verse, and a contributor for many years both in prose and poetry to the Youth's Companion. Nine years ago, while visiting in New England, business reverses threw her upon her own resources, and she began to give readings in Connecticut. In the Summer of 1883 she wrote her first story, "Twixt the Cup and Lip." She afterward contributed to Harper's Magazine, the Century, the Ladies' Home Journal, the Youth's Companion, Wide-awake, and other publications. She had a reputation as a lecturer.

James Crosby.

Ex-Policeman James Crosby died at the residence of his son, Samuel McC. Crosby, 165 East Ninety-third Street. He had been connected with the police force for more than thirty years, twenty-seven of which were spent in the Thirty-second Precinct. He was one of the two officers who were assigned to guard the district covered by that precinct during the draft riots in 1863, ex-Sergt. Flandreau being the other. He was the confidential man of former Inspector Steers, Chief Conlin, and Deputy Chief Cortright when they were in command of the Thirty-second Precinct. Crosby, who was 70 years old, sprained his left foot recently. Last Sunday he was bathing the foot in a china basin which broke, and some of the fragments entered the foot. The doctor found it necessary to perform an operation to get the pieces out. The old man grew weak from the effects, and died Tuesday. Two sons survive him, one of whom has been a public school teacher for twenty-six years.

Joseph Norton Dolph.

Joseph Norton Dolph, who was a United States Senator from Oregon for two terms, died yesterday in Portland, Oregon. He was born in Hector, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1835. After his admission to the bar, in 1861, he went to Oregon and began the practice of his profession. He attained high rank as a lawyer, and was engaged in many important Pacific coast cases.

He became City Attorney of Portland in 1864, and a little later was appointed United States District Attorney for Oregon by President Lincoln. He served three years in the Oregon Senate. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1882, and began his term March 4, 1883. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Coast Defenses. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1888, and was conspicuous in his second term as an opponent of the free coinage of silver. He failed of re-election when he tried for a third term, and retired to private life.

John N. Todd.

The funeral of John N. Todd, who died Tuesday, in the sixty-third year of his age, after two days' illness, was held last night at his residence, 1,145 Broadway. After the religious ceremony Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, F. and A. M., conducted Masonic burial rites. Mr. Todd was for more than a generation identified with the jewelry trade. For years he was foreman for Bishop & Ryan, then under the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Later he went into business under the firm name of Todd & Taylor at 9 John Street. Of late years he confined himself to the optical business. He leaves three children. The burial will take place to-day at 10 A. M. in Evergreen Cemetery.

H. S. Archer.

H. S. Archer died suddenly at his home, 222 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday night. He was born in East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., seventy-six years ago, and came to this city when a mere boy. He completed his apprenticeship and entered into the business of bookbinding fifty years ago. He was for many years prominently known to the trade in connection with the cloth binding of books. His wife died four years ago, and three sons and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place this evening from the family residence to Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Elsie E. Scott Gridley.

Mrs. Elsie E. Scott Gridley, widow of Junius Gridley, died at her home, 25 St. James Place, Brooklyn, yesterday, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Gridley was born in Montgomery, Orange County, this State, and had lived in Brooklyn for the last thirty-five years. She is survived by her son, Edward S. Gridley; a daughter, the wife of T. B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile Bank of this city, who died eight years ago. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow. Burial will be in Greenwood.

Edwards S. Anvess.

Edwards Summerfield Anvess, Sheriff of Rockland County, N. Y., died yesterday at Haverstraw, aged thirty-seven years. He was born in Haverstraw, and was educated at Stamford, Conn. After being in the employ of Lord & Taylor, in New York City, for a time, he returned to Haverstraw, where he built up a large insurance business. For two years he was Town Collector. He was elected Sheriff in 1894. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Louis M. Swift, wife of Prof. Swift, astronomer in charge of the observatory at Mount Lowe, California, died Tuesday in that Sttae.

The Rev. S. F. Custard, a Methodist Minister, died Tuesday at his home, in Dunellen, N. J., aged thirty-six years. He was born in Stroudsburg, Penn., and was educated in the University of Pennsylvania.

Herman L. Sonntag died at his home in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, yesterday, aged seventy-six years. He was the father-in-law of Fedor Schmidt, of the dry goods firm of Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, this

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us, for mutual protection.

A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

Mortgages for Sale.
A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand. $21,000,000 furnished to investors during the year 1896.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations. Separate Department with
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ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1897.
The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Thursday, April 1st, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices, (not exceeding 105 and interest,) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1897. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1897, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Dated, September 3, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-six 55-100 dollars, ($45,766.55.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the fifteenth day of March, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular. During most of yesterday business on the Stock Exchange was at a standstill. Commission houses did practically nothing. A few room traders made insignificant bets with one another, and quotations were waterlogged.

Some discouraging corporation statements were made public, but they cut small figure in the market. Statements reflecting the conditions of the past are not influential in the present temper of public sentiment. That business has been bad for nearly every important corporation in the country is news to nobody. What now is recognized as of far more consequence is the fact that signs of improvement are beginning to assert themselves.

In New York banking circles this betterment is becoming indicated in material ways. There is not only a firmer tone in the call-money market, but mercantile paper is offering in a larger supply. What is of most significance, however, is the fact that manufacturers here and elsewhere are beginning to call upon the banks for accommodation. Drafts for out-of-town pay-roll accounts have been larger during the past week than at any time for more than a year. In this improvement there is a healthful tendency of far-reaching importance.

As far as Wall Street is concerned, apprehensions of foreign war seem largely to have passed, though of course hysteria on this account can be started anew at short notice. The fact that British consols maintain firmness, while the grain markets of the world are soft, is the strongest argument in support of the theory that the peace of the world is not to be broken.

London is still selling some American stocks, though yesterday's transactions seemed more indicative of a speculative short interest than of investment liquidations.

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Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, coupon, closed ¼ higher. There was a sale of $10,000 at 113¼.

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In State bonds, $25,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 79¼@80.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	1⅜	Louisville & Nash	½
American Tob. pf	1½	New York Central	½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Pullman Car	1
Chicago & Alton	¾	Western Union	½
Consolidated Gas	1		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Ann Arbor pf	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Long Island	3	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Missouri Pacific	1¼	U. S. Rubber	2
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	½	U. S. Rubber pf	3½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Lehigh Val. Term 5s.	1	Roch. & Pitts. 1st	2
Norf. South. 1st	3¼	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Northern Pac. 1st 6s.	1	Union El. 1st	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Col. Coal & Iron 6s	2	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $86,674,000; balances, $5,551,660; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $353,790.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 9-16@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, ½ of a cent lower, at $4.88, for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount bid.

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Money market conditions were somewhat improved yesterday. Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange as high as 2 per cent., but 1½ per cent. was still the ruling rate. Time money was in somewhat better demand, especially for long dates. Offerings were less liberal than usual. Commercial paper is unchanged. The demand continues excellent, and choice names are coming into the market with moderate activity. Money brokers continue to talk despondently, but there are evidences that in the time department the private business between banks and their customers is improving.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very quiet in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville & Nashville ⅝ to 50⅜, and St. Paul ⅛ to 79¼. Declined—Erie first preferred ¼, to 34¼, and Reading at 12⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 54¾, Erie at 14⅝, Illinois Central at 95¾, New York Central at 99¼, and Atchison at 14⅜. British consols advanced ⅛ to 111 15-16 for money, and 112 1-16 for the account.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63½@64. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 63⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 49¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Depcsit Company holds 464,039.94 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$789,606
Imports in the same period	764,705
Net exports	$24,901
Net imports, 1896	3,965,984
Net exports, 1895	20,347,527
Net exports, 1894	2,536,244
Net exports, 1893	28,766,258

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Breece sold at .17, and 100 shares Deadwood at 1.45. On the Consolidated Exchange 3,000 Brunswick sold at .12, 1,000 Pharmacist at .13, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .26.

CONDITIONS GROWING BETTER.

Mr. Robert Maclay, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the financial situation:

"The situation is gradually clearing, and I think there is a slow, steady improvement going on all the time. Conditions are growing better—they are certainly much better now than they have been for years. We have the new Administration installed, and President McKinley has among his advisers in the Cabinet at least two men who are sound on the financial question—Mr. Gage and Mr. Bliss. The presence of these two men is assurance of proper financial legislation in the future.

"There is everywhere a disposition on the part of people to invest, even at low rates, their idle capital. The demand for bonds and securities is exceedingly large, and prices are high. That shows the feeling of confidence that is everywhere to be found. It shows that people are not afraid of the future of American corporations, and it means that there is a confidence in the improvement that is to come.

"Of course, it is not a sign of health when money piles up in the banks and borrowers are as scarce as they are now. But even in that direction I can see signs of improvement. I know of several discounting banks where many customers have already bespoken loans, and in the case of one of these banks the bulk of the money has been engaged by importers who want to use it to release goods from bond. They are not taking their merchandise out of bond for fear of tariff legislation—they are taking it out because they see a market for it.

"There is an improvement in many lines of business, and most significant of all is the activity in the iron and steel trades. It is well known that activity in the iron business is usually a forerunner of the general trade improvement, and I think that the recent large demand which has sprung up for iron and steel means more than it is generally taken to mean.

"Of course there is hanging over the business community the probability of changes in the tariff. Naturally business men are uncertain over the outcome of the discussion as to the new schedules, which is shortly to be taken up in Congress. Uncertainty of any sort is always a barrier to trade improvement. It was the uncertainty over the election that prostrated business, and the more recent uncertainty as to the calling of an extra session of Congress also had a bad effect. So that due allowance must be made for the temporary barrier which this tariff discussion will put before the business interests of the country.

"After the tariff, we will most likely have a readjustment of the country's financial system. There will be more or less uncertainty regarding that. And each of these things will, for the time being, retard improvement. But as each one of the questions is settled and disposed of, so much more will be taken out of the way of the country's industries. While they are pending there will be a hesitation. But when they are settled business will go ahead with fresh strength.

"I think that business improvement will come surely, but slowly. I should regret very much to see anything like a 'boom'—any inflation of values would be followed by reaction, which would be disastrous. In order to have permanent improvement we must start from a good foundation, not from an artificial inflation.

"Eventually everything will work itself out right. Some reforms are necessary, and until those reforms are made there will be more or less hesitation. But there is going on all the time a slow, steady improvement, almost too slow to be perceptible, but nevertheless an improvement. We will discover some day that things have been very greatly bettered without our noticing it. I have every confidence in the future. This is too great a country to be prostrated for any length of time."

THE EXPENSES OF WALL STREET.

A paragraph on the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, telling of complaints heard among commission houses over heavy expenses and slim receipts, brought the following calculation from the Stock Exchange member of a prominent commission house:

"Of the 1,100 members of the Stock Exchange, 800 at least are trying to be active here in Wall Street. Take these members, great and small, and it is a low estimate when you say that their daily expenses average $40, or $32,000 for the daily expenses of the Street.

"These brokers' average commissions will not exceed $9 per hundred shares, considering the number of out-of-town transactions and the trading for other Stock Exchange brokers.

"That means that it will take transactions of 350,000 shares per day before the expenses of Wall Street are met. Compare 350,000 shares with the daily transactions we have had lately on the Street, and you will know why there are so many complaints of 'wretched business.'"

Total transactions yesterday aggregated 90,700 shares. And of this it is estimated that fully two-thirds are transactions by brokers for themselves, on which there are paid no commissions whatever.

RISKY POINTS ON TOBACCO.

All sorts of rumors were current regarding Tobacco yesterday. Wall Street professes to have advance information regarding the favorable outcome of the suit now pending in New Jersey for the annulment of the Tobacco Company's charter. According to gossip, the decision in this case is shortly to be handed down, and it is to be entirely favorable to the company.

Wall Street also professes to know that the Directors of the American Tobacco Company have decided to retire the lately issued scrip by paying to its holders $50 in cash and the remainder in stock.

In other words, a bull tip on Tobacco has been spread throughout the Street. Yesterday the stock rose 1½ points on transactions of 20,000 shares. There was plenty of stock for sale, however, at 78⅞; in fact, the bulk of the day's sales were at that figure.

Regarding Tobacco, however, it is well to keep in mind the fact that it is controlled by the most reckless manipulators in Wall Street, and that rumors are not always to be depended upon. Even official statements are subject to suspicion.

A THEORY FROM PHILADELPHIA.

A new light is thrown on the new Lehigh Valley deal by the following from the financial review of The Philadelphia Times:

"In some quarters the deal with the Packer estate trustees is regarded as foreshadowing the early retirement of the present management from the Lehigh Valley and the substitution therefor of representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s interests. Be this as it may, control of the Lehigh Valley has not been sought by these interests solely for the purpose of control. Protection of other properties in which this great banking house is interested had as much to do with the present deal as anything else. It is a well-known fact that a powerful bear party exists in what is known as the anthracite coal stocks. It is located in Wall Street, and has been in operation for a considerable period.

"They have repeatedly attacked this group of securities, and have met with success generally. Not satisfied, however, it turned its batteries a few weeks ago upon Lehigh Valley stock. Their intention was to force out the Packer holdings, and had it been successful anthracite coal securities would not be selling to-day at anything like current prices. General demoralization would have prevailed, and if some of the roads had not been forced into the hands of receivers the bear party in New York would have missed its guess.

"J. P. Morgan & Co. and other parties largely interested in the anthracite properties determined to prevent such a condition if possible. The safest and quickest way was to protect the Packer holdings of Lehigh Valley. Negotiations were at once opened, and have resulted as above stated. A proposition was then made to Lehigh Valley to 'finance' it, on the ground that the stronger the financial position of that company the better it would be for all of the anthracite properties, and on this theory the present bond deal was negotiated.

"It may foreshadow a change in the Lehigh Valley management, but, at the same time, and what is more important, it indicates a further effort to strengthen the position of the anthracite roads and coal trade generally. There will be no combination, but the future will find less cutting in rates and prices and more harmony among the producing and selling companies. The deal will not create any new demand for coal, but it means that the business is to be conducted on at least a profitable basis. The bear party in New York may do well to remember these facts."

"GRASS IN WALL STREET."

The Governors of the Stock Exchange are still struggling with plans which they hope will enable them to suppress the competition of the bucket shops. Among the Governors themselves there is confidence that they will be able to devise a scheme which will accomplish the purposes they aim at. Their work is proceeding carefully, under the guidance of eminent attorneys.

No subject in Wall Street is attracting more attention than details of the plans supposed to be under consideration. Among the rank and file of Wall Street traders there is much less confidence as to results than exists among the Governors.

It is not by any means in Wall Street alone that there is interest in the matter. Wall Street men who have been accumulating statistics on the subject declare that the bucket shops of the United States transact daily ten times the business of the Stock Exchange. Bucket shops with millionaire backers are said to be the chief lessees now of private telegraph and telephone wires running out of Wall Street to out-of-town connections.

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A Governor of the Stock Exchange, quoted the other day touching the problems confronting that institution, furnishes a Boston philosopher with a text for a lively sermon. The Governor remarked:

"The Western Union Telegraph Company pays the Stock Exchange $30,000 per annum for quotation privileges. It makes $300,000 per annum out of the distribution of its quotations and the leased wire business incident thereto, but the effect of it all is to reduce the volume of business upon the New York Stock Exchange.

"The result will soon be grass in Wall Street. We make the quotations upon which others get business and profits, and we get less each year."

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And this is the way the Boston philosopher proceeds to distribute great thoughts:

A sorry admission indeed. And the New York Stock Exchange exists for the benefit of the Western Union Telegraph Company and "others," who get the business and profits? This is philanthropy, on the part of the Exchange, of a praiseworthy description. The public has had an idea that the Stock Exchange was a private concern, conducted for the benefit of its members, and that the Exchange communicated with the outside world in order that it might attract orders to buy and sell securities. It has had an idea that the communication with the outside world by means of the ticker attracted a great deal of business, and that it was advantageous to the Exchange. But this member of the Exchange has discovered that the ticker company and "others" are making most of the money, while the Exchange is making less and less, and Wall Street is in danger of being converted into grazing land.

Has this anonymous member of the Governing Board asked himself whether the stock commission business has been poorer than business in general in the years of which he complains? If not, the causes of the decay of speculation may be universal and prosperous times may restore prosperity to Wall Street. If it has been poorer, it is pertinent to ask why, and it is likewise pertinent to inquire whether the decline is due to the fact that the exchange has communicated promptly and fully with the public, through the ticker companies, or to other causes. From what root or trunk did the bucket shops (for the burden of complaint is against these) spring, except from the Stock Exchange? What is the bucket shop business but the margin business of Stock Exchange houses carried to the vanishing point as to the margin? Is the tree, itself, good and only the fruit disagreeable? Suppose that the Governors look into the margin business of the members of the exchange for the sake of possible discoveries. Suppose that the Governors inquire how much business is lost by insisting upon an arbitrary if not antiquated brokerage commission; how much by prohibiting employment of solicitors?

The Governors appear to be laboring under the conviction that their exchange monopolizes the trading function and that the way to assure the benefits of this monopoly is to make it impossible for anybody to trade and speculate except through members of the exchange. While the exchange has wasted effort under this theory the outside business is reported by the Governors of the Exchange to have grown in volume and the inside business to have diminished. The Governors now propose to deal the outside business a vital thrust by cutting off the ticker service, an institution fostered by the Stock Exchange, and which ought not to be lightly destroyed.

The plan will hardly operate as it is expected to do. If quotations are made in the Stock Exchange, they will be apt to transpire in some way to the outside world, and seasonably enough for the uses of irresponsible institutions and their customers. But the plan may react upon the Exchange by depriving regular customers of Exchange houses of up-to-date quotations and by exciting apprehension among banks and other holders of Stock Exchange collateral. A belated ticker service would discourage legitimate trading, and probably foster the evil which it sought to cure, for already the Exchange has to discipline its members for indulging in practices and forming alliances of a questionable character.

Suppose that the Stock Exchange should incorporate and make itself and its memberships amenable to law. Suppose that the Exchange reform and modernize its own methods. Could it not then appeal to the public more eloquently for support and to the Legislature to suppress illegal practices by others?

These are submitted as thoughts possibly leading to other thoughts looking to a solution of the vexed and embarrassing problem which the Governors of the Exchange are earnestly endeavoring to solve, but by methods which appear of doubtful utility.

AS TO BAY STATE GAS.

Says The Boston Financial News:

"Complications multiply in the now famous Bay State Gas suit, and from the appearance of things at the present time it will be a long time before the case again comes before the courts. In the first place, Judge Dallas has refused to continue the case alone, and consequently a new Judge must be appointed to succeed the Hon. Leonard E. Wales. This is where the trouble comes, as the matter has now assumed the nature of a political fight, which is already waxing warm. Senator Gray having refused the place, the Hon. James L. Wolcott was appointed by President Cleveland; but, together with several other nominations, Mr. Wolcott's name was not confirmed by the Senate, being left over, so that the duty of appointing Judge Wales's successor now rests with President McKinley.

"Meanwhile the various political factions in Delaware are fighting hard for the Federal plum, and all the old political animosities are being brought out and pressed into service. The regular Republicans are pushing Mr. William C. Spruance for the position, while the Addickites, who are working actively, are opposed to him and are pushing Mr. Herbert H. Ward. Mr. Ward has been for six years the adviser of Mr. Addicks in all his troubles in Delaware, and it is the desire of Mr. Addicks to repay him if possible. Therefore the matter is in a very troubled state, and must await the settlement of this latest political squabble, which means a long drag for the income bondholders."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The Tradesman of Chattanooga says, in reviewing the Southern situation:

"General conditions are very favorable for the Spring trade, and business in all lines shows a healthy growth. The Tradesman's Southern correspondents report the projection of an unusually large number of new industries, and a practical evidence of increased confidence among mill owners is the fact that The Tradesman has received more inquiries for machinery during the week just ended than for several months past."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

980 shares Van Vliet Malting Company of Newark, N. J., $100 each, $50 lot.

15 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 116¼.

75 shares American Cotton Oil Company preferred, $100 each, 56¼.

16 shares Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company, $100 each, 4½.

$2,000 Pittsburg and Western Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1917, interest January and July, 72⅝.

$8,000 Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company 5 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds, due July, 1915, interest January and July, 110⅝.

$2,000 Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1941, interest May and November, 103¼.

$1,000 Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company forty-year 7 per cent. sinking fund bond, due 1904, interest January and July, 119¼.

$3,000 Michigan Central Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due May, 1902, interest May and November, 117⅛.

$1,000 Warren Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due Oct. 15, 1900, interest April 15 and Oct. 15, 110.

$13,500 Northern Pacific Railway Company prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1997, interest January, April, July, and October, 88⅛.

83 shares Mexican National Construction Company common, $35 lot.

2,738 shares Mexican National Construction Company preferred, 5.

750 shares Mexican National Coal, Timber, and Iron Company, $30 lot.

$500 Mexican National Railroad second mortgage B. registered bond, $60 lot.

400 shares Manitou Mansion Company, $110 lot.

9 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 418½.

$75,000 State of Georgia 4½ per cent. registered bonds, due July 1, 1915, interest January and July, (hypothecated,) $5,000 each, 111½.

140 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, (hypothecated,) $50 each, 150¼.

$5,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway (Chicago and Milwaukee Division) first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due January, 1903, interest January and July, (these bonds have not the usual convertible certificates attached,) 120.

3 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 154½.

2 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 266.

4 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 193½.

15 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 105.

97 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 116¼.

21 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 289½.

40 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 60.

2 shares Eagle Fire Company, $40 each, 243½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	176¼	177
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 1st	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	61
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	157	158
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20¾	21¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	60	61
Hoboken Ferry 5s	96½	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	59	61
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	203	206
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	49½	50
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	81	82
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105¼	105¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	97	97¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	84	85½
Standard Gas pf., New York	109	110
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	93	94

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling p	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf	104	106
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	50	53
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	269	270
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf	35	45
Union Typewriter	6¼	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	48
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16¼
Trow Directory pf	30	33

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	215
American Exchange	173	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mech. & Traders'	130
Central National	155	Mercantile	160
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	155
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	206	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	675
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	133	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	2900	People's	200
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	104
Fourth National	178	Republic	150
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	169
Garfield National	500	Second National	425
German-American	110	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of N. Y.	112
Hanover	315	Tradesmen's	90
Importers & Trad.	525	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs'	185	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

SECURITIES LISTED.

The Stock Exchange has added the following securities to its list:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company—$493,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. 100-year gold bonds, Nos. M81,948 to M82,440 inclusive, for $1,000 each, making total amount listed to date $106,750,000. Nos. M00001 to M71,950, M71,991 to M82,440 inclusive, for $1,000 each; D00001 to D48,700 inclusive, for $500 each.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company—$2,280,000 additional general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. currency coupon bonds, Nos. 13,530 to 15,809 inclusive, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, making total amount on list to date $9,767,000, Nos. 6,043 to 15,809 inclusive.

Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—$1,225,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. twenty-year gold bonds of 1915, Nos. 1 to 1,225, inclusive, and $1,000,000 capital stock, consisting of 20,000 shares, at $50 each.

Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—$2,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds of 1926, Nos. 1 to 2,000 inclusive; the $1,000,000 second mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds of 1926, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, and $1,500,000 preferred stock.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 10th day of March, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$144,000,859	
Gold bullion	44,382,007	
Total	$188,382,867	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,532,479	
Balance		$150,850,388
Standard silver dollars	$381,745,585	
Silver bullion	817,669	
Total	$382,563,254	
Net outstanding silver certificates	364,436,413	
Balance		18,126,841
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,754,048	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	107,656,232	
Total	$117,410,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,410,280	
United States notes	90,342,017	
Net outstanding currency certificates	77,255,000	
Balance		13,087,017
Treasury notes of 1890	$27,021,021	
National bank notes	14,511,948	
Fractional silver coin	15,841,856	
Fractional currency	90	
Minor coin	1,276,649	
Deposits in National banks	16,129,014	
Bonds and interest paid	492,984	
Total	$75,273,563	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,670,429	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,815,045	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,249,408	
Post Office Department account	3,271,633	
Miscellaneous items	2,518,827	
Total	$45,526,344	
Balance		29,748,219
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$211,812,466

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$540,914	$4,529,238	$95,023,026
Internal revenue	251,558	3,963,193	103,198,474
Miscellaneous	15,252	437,102	17,044,926
Total	$807,724	$8,929,534	$215,271,427

EXPENDITURES.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 10, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12	13	100	American Cotton Oil.	12	12	12	12	.....
56	57½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
13⅜	13⅞	700	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	.....
115⅜	115⅞	16,985	American Sugar Refs.	115½	116⅜	115½	115⅞	+ ⅛
104¼	105	102	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	.....
78⅜	78⅝	19,725	American Tobacco	77½	79	77½	78¼	+1⅜
106½	108	175	Am. Tobacco pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1½
9	10	50	Ann Arbor	10	10	10	10	.....
23	25	100	Ann Arbor pf.	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
23	23⅛	1,484	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23¼	23⅜	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
10¼	11½	900	Bay State Gas.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
2 1-2	2½	105	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21	21	21	+ ½
96½	97½	750	Brooklyn Union Gas.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
10¼	11	20	Central Pacific.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
17⅛	17½	20	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
164	167	100	Chicago & Alton.	166	167	166	166	+ ¾
76⅞	77	3,612	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	76¾	77	76⅝	76⅞	+ ¼
77⅛	77¾	930	Chicago Gas.	77	77¼	76⅞	77⅛	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅜	7,520	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	77¼	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	+ ¼
135¾	136¼	90	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf.	136⅛	136⅛	135½	136	.....
106⅜	107	645	Chicago & Northw.	107	107	106⅞	107	.....
67⅜	68	445	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67¾	68	67⅜	68	+ ⅛
4	4½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
152½	153	177	Consolidated Gas Co.	152¾	152¾	152¾	152¾	+1
105½	106	68	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106¼	106¼	105½	105¾	.....
34½	34¾	1,000	General Electric	34⅜	34¾	34½	34⅜	— ¼
6¾	7½	20	Iowa Central.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
169	170	30	Lake Shore	168⅞	168⅞	168⅞	168⅞	.....
45	50	200	Long Island.	45	45	45	45	—3
49¼	49¼	3,050	Louisville & Nashville.	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	+ ½
83⅜	83⅞	6,464	Manhattan Con.	83⅜	84	83⅜	83⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	19⅞	5,200	Missouri Pacific.	20⅞	21	19½	19⅞	—1⅛
91	91½	100	National Lead Co. pf.	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
4	7	100	National Starch.	5	5	5	5	.....
93¼	93⅝	3,148	New Jersey Central.	93¼	93⅞	93	93½	— ⅛
97⅛	97⅜	1 830	New York Central.	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97¼	+ ½
12	13	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
26	28	17	N. & W. pf., new.	28	28	28	28	.....
13⅞	14	35	Northern Pacific.	14	14	13¾	13¾	.....
37½	37¾	459	Northern Pacific pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	.....
14½	14⅝	100	Ontario & Western.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
25⅞	26	200	Pacific Mail.	26	26	26	26	— ⅝
1¼	1¾	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ½
25⅛	25¼	1,200	P. & R., all in. pd.	25⅛	25¼	25	25⅛	.....
160½	162	310	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160	161	160	161	+1
4⅜	5¼	100	St. L. & S. F.	5	5	5	5	.....
39½	40¾	7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	.....
14½	14¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ½
3⅜	4	100	St. Louis Southw.	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	3¾	.....
56½	56¾	1,800	St. Paul & Omaha.	56⅜	56¾	55⅝	56	— ½
14½	14⅜	200	Southern Pacific.	14½	14½	14¼	14½	.....
9	9⅜	310	Southern Railway.	9	9	9	9	.....
27⅜	28	101	Southern Railway pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	511	Standard R. & T.	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
27¼	27¾	706	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	.....
8	8¼	200	United States Leather.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
59¼	59⅜	1,000	U. S. Leather pf.	59½	59½	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	18¼	3,277	United States Rubber.	20	20	17½	18¼	—2
70	71½	600	U. S. Rubber pf.	72½	72½	69½	69½	—3½
6¼	6¼	100	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
15⅝	15⅞	100	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
83	83⅛	1,783	Western Union Tel.	82½	83¼	82⅝	83	+ ½
Sales.		91,921						

Silver.

63½	64	10,000	Bullion certificates.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs	Nor Pac gen lien 3s
2,000..... 78½	5,000..... 14	14,000..... 54⅞
Am Tobacco scrip	Den & Rio Grande 4s	8,000..... 55
1,000..... 72	5,000..... 88	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000..... 72⅞	Detroit Gas Co 5s	26,000..... 88¼
3,000..... 73	1,000..... 71½	10,000..... 88⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Dul & Iron Range 1st	10,000..... 88⅛
10,000..... 79¼	2,000..... 101¼	500..... 88¾
At, T & S F gen 4s	East Tenn, V & Ga cons gold 5s	Ohio Southern 1st
12,000..... 82⅜	5,000..... 108½	2,000..... 86
10,000c..... 82½	10,000..... 108⅜	Ohio Southern G M 4s
11,000..... 82½	2,000..... 108½	3,000..... 10
Adjustment 4s	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 46⅞	1,000..... 99½	1,000..... 10
1,000..... 46⅞	Erie 1st con 7s	Oregon R & N 1st
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit	10,000..... 140	26,000..... 113
5,000..... 52	Erie gen lien 3-4s	Oregon R & N 4s
750..... 52	2,000..... 65¼	2,000..... 83
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	1,000..... 65⅛	5,000..... 83¼
2,000..... 118¾	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
Brooklyn Elev 1st	5,000..... 96	10,000..... 75½
3,000..... 73½	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	Pac of Mo 1st 4s
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	1,000..... 108½	5,000..... 101
2,000..... 109½	Int & Gt Nor 3d	People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000..... 31	1,000..... 104¾
3,500..... 107	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	1,000..... 105
Canada So 1st gtd	10,000..... 74½	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
1,000..... 109¾	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	8,000b3..... 102
15,000..... 110	1,000..... 94¾	1,000..... 102
Canada So 2d	1,000..... 95	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
2,000..... 105	L S & M So 2d coup	2,000..... 81½
2,000..... 104½	26,000..... 123⅜	1,000..... 81⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	6,000..... 123⅜	25,000..... 81⅜
2,000..... 91	L S & M So 2d reg	10,000..... 81½
Cent of N J gen 5s	5,000..... 123⅜	Roch & Pitts 1st
1,000..... 113½	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	1,000..... 124
4,000..... 114¼	8,000s20F. 96¼	St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
5,000s20F. Registered 114	2,000s20F. 96¾	47,000..... 102⅞
500..... 113	Lehigh Val Term 5s	2,000..... 103
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	10,000..... 110	20,000..... 102⅞
6,000..... 73⅞	5,000..... 110½	3,000..... 102¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Long Island G M 4s	St L & Iron Mount 5s
1,000..... 110¼	1,000..... 88¼	10,000..... 75½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s	5,000b3..... 88½	St L & Iron Mount 2d
9,000..... 101¾	Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st	5,000..... 103¾
Cent Ohio reorg 1st	3,000..... 120	St L S W 1st
1,000..... 98¾	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	15,000..... 68½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	4,000..... 79⅜	St P, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s
5,000..... 117¾	1,000..... 79½	4,000..... 104½
1,000..... 117⅝	Manhattan Ry con 4s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s	10,000..... 93¾	10,000..... 58¼
5,000..... 90⅝	Metropolitan Elev 1st	So Pac of Ariz 1st
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s	2,000..... 118½	10,000..... 93¼
1,000..... 100½	Mexican Int 1st 4s	So Car & Ga 1st 5s
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	10,000..... 69	2,000..... 91
3,000..... 100	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mil Div	Standard R & T 6s
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	2,000..... 131½	7,000..... 73
1,000..... 101	Iowa & Minn Div	2,000..... 72½
3,000..... 100⅝	4,000..... 131½	1,000..... 72¼
5,000..... 100⅞	Wis & Min Div	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000..... 101	15,000..... 112½	9,000..... 89
Chicago & Erie 1st	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	Tex & Pac 2d inc
4,000..... 111½	5,000..... 100¾	20,000..... 21
Chi G L & C Co 1st	2,000..... 100¼	6,000..... 21¼
1,000..... 95⅞	9,000..... 100¾	Ulster & Del 1st 5s
17,000..... 95	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000..... 98
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	4,000..... 84¼	Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000..... 98	Mo, K & T 2d	1,000..... 72½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	1,000..... 59⅞	5,000..... 72⅝
6,000..... 42⅞	Morris & Essex 1st	2,000..... 72¾
5,000..... 43	2,000..... 144	1,000..... 73
Chi & N W cons 7s	Nash, C & St L con	5,000..... 73½
10,000..... 141	1,000..... 101¾	Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs
Chi & N W S F 6s	Nor Pac 1st con 7s	4,000..... 92½
5,000..... 119	10,000..... 102	Union Pac 6s, 1899
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	2,000..... 101¾	1,000..... 102½
9,000..... 104	10,000..... 102	Wabash 1st 5s
12,000..... 104¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	1,000..... 107⅛
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	4,000..... 105⅞	10,000..... 107
1,000..... 100	1,000..... 105⅞	1,000..... 106⅞
C, C, C & Ind 1st	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	Wabash 2d 5s
1,000..... 108½	6,000..... 93¼	5,000..... 68¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	Norf & So'n 1st 5s	1,000..... 69
3,000s20F. 94½	1,000..... 104	3,000..... 68¾
Col Coal & Iron 6s	Norf & W Ry con 4s	8,000..... 68½
1,000..... 95	7,000..... 70	West Shore gtd 4s reg
Col, H V & T 5s	Nor Pac 1st 6s	500..... 105½
3,000..... 72	5,000..... 116¾	W N Y & P 1st
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	Nor Pac Term 1st	1,000..... 106½
2,000..... 76½	5,000..... 108¼	
Total sales.		$882,750

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	....	Del., L. & W.	154	156	N. Y. & N. H.	174	175
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	8¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
4s, c., 1907	113¼	113½	D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
4s, r., 1925	123½	124	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	29
4s, c., 1925	123¼	123⅞	E. Ill. of Bklyn.	100¼	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, r., 1904	114	114½	Erie	14	..	2d pf.	27	29
5s, c., 1904	114	114¼	Ev. & T. H.	23	31	N. Y., S. & W.	8½	9
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	25	25½
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	F. & M.	22	..	Norfolk Southern.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123	Nor. & W., t. r.	10½	11½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	G. B. & West.	30	40	N. & W. pf., t. r.	15⅞	16¾
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	G. B. & W., Deb., A.		50	Nor. & W., new.	14	15½
Adams Express	148	152	G. B. & W., Deb., B.		4	North American	4⅛	4⅝
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Harlem	203	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
Alt. & T. H. t. r.	56	60	Homestake	35	40	Ont. Mining	10	10½
Am. Coal	108	119	Illinois Central	93	94	Ore. R. & N.	11	20
Am. Express	112	115	Ill. Steel Co.	35⅞	37	Ore. R. & N. pf.	42	44
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33⅜	34	Iowa Cent. pf.	24	25	Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	15½	16¼
Am. T. & C.	87	89	Iowa Cent. pf.	24	25	Penn. Coal	310	..
At. & Pac.	..	½	Joliet & Chicago.	156	..	Peo. & Eastern	3	8
A., T. & S. F.	11⅞	12	Kan. & Mich.	5	7	Phil. & Read. 1st pf., when issued.	49½	50
Balt. & Ohio.	15½	15⅝	Keokuk & D. M.	2⅛	4	Phil. & Read. 2d pf., when issued.	30¼	30⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5	Keokuk & West.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	13½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	Laclede Gas	24	24½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	46	50
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½	Laclede Gas pf.	74	80	P., C. & St. L.		
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20	L. E. & W.	16	18	P., Ft. W. & C.	163	170
Buff., R. & P. pf.	56½	57	L. E. & W. pf.	65½	68	Quicksilver	1	3
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	..	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Quicksilver pf.	10	15
Canada Southern.	45½	46¼	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Rens. & Saratoga.	178	186
Canadian Pacific.	52	53	Man. Beach.	3	10	R., W. & O.	117⅜	118
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. L. S. W. pf.	10¼	10½
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	45	Met. Traction.	107	108	St. P. & Duluth.	18	23
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝	St. P. & Pd. pf.		90
Chi. & N. W. pf.	155	160	Mich. Cent.	93	97	St. P., M. & M.	116	119
Chicago G. W.	4	5	Minn. & St. L.	18	19	St. P. & O. pf.	139	143
C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	28½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	79	Texas Pacific.	9	9¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	48	Third Avenue.	155	158
Cleve. & Pitts.	163½	..	Minn. Iron.	43	48	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1½	1	Mo., K. & T.	12½	13	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mobile & Ohio.	20	22	Union Pacific.	67⅞	7⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron.	21	22	Morris & Essex.	164	167	U. P., D. & G.	1⅞	2⅛
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	76	Nat. Lead.	24½	24¾	U. P., D. & G. pf.	13½	14
Col. & H. Coal.	4¼	4¾	Nat. Lin. Oil.	12½	13½	U. S. Express.	36	40
C., H. V. & T. pf.	10	40	Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	60	Wells-F. Express.	100	103
Com. Cable.	150	172	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	22	West. Union Beef.	6	7
Consol Coal.	33	40	New Cent. Coal.	5⅛	8	W. & L. E.	15⅜	17⅜
Del. & Hudson.	108¼	108¾	New England.	..	37	W. & L. E. pf.	5⅛	6½

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SNOW, JULIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the law office of Parker & Scudder, No. 181 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1896. FRANCES G. PARDEE, GEORGE M. S. HORTON, Executors. PARKER & SCUDDER, Attorneys for Executors, 181 Broadway, New-York. s25-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TUPPER, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. TUPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Taylor & Thompson, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896. JONAS C. H. TUPPER, JOHN W. TUPPER, Executors. TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. n5-1aw6mTh

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
14,910	Am. Sug. Refs.	115⅞	116⅛	115¼	115⅜
5,130	Am. Tobacco.	77⅛	79	77⅜	78⅜
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	23	23	23	23
270	Chicago Gas.	77⅛	77¼	77	77
200	C., R. I. & P.	67⅞	68	67¾	68
4,240	C., B. & Q.	76⅞	77	76⅝	76⅞
5,980	C., M. & St. P.	77¼	77½	77⅛	77½
110	C., St. P., M. & O.	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	55⅞
650	Cent. of N. J.	98¼	93¾	93¼	93½
10	C. & Northwest.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
293	Gen. Electric.	34⅞	35	34½	34⅝
600	Louis. & Nash.	48¾	49⅛	48¾	49⅛
2,950	Manhattan.	83⅝	84⅛	83	83⅜
950	Mo. Pacific.	21	21	19⅝	19⅞
50	N. Y. Central.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
120	Nor. Pacific pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37½
760	Phil. & Rdg.	25¼	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
10	Tenn. C. & I.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
30	U. S. Leather pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛
50	U. S. Rubber.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝
100	U. S. Rubber pf.	71⅞	71⅞	69⅞	69⅞
360	West. Union.	82½	83⅛	82⅝	83

$37,883

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Can. South. 2d.	104½	104½	104½	104½
8,000	M. & T. 2d.	60	60	59¾	59¾
2,000	Ohio South. 1st.	86	86	85⅝	85⅝
2,000	R. I. 5s c.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	103	103	103	103
9,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	21	21⅜	21	21⅜

$24,000

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 10.—Continued good bidding for good bonds on the call was noted, and there seems to be a fair supply of buying orders just under the market, non-productive of business, however, as yet. In stocks, Montana lost ⅜, to 120¼, rallying to 121⅛. Other copper shares were neglected and unchanged. Old Colony Railroad was up ¾, at 180; Providence sold at 265, and Maine at 160. Mexican Central was 3 1-16 higher, at 8 15-16. Rubber developed some appearance of comparative animation at the close, selling at 18½.

Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison new	11⅝	12
Atchison new pf.	22⅞	23
Boston & Albany	..	215
Boston & Lowell	212	218
Boston & Maine	..	161
Boston & Maine pf.	151	155
Boston & Providence	262	..
C., B. & Q.	76⅝	76⅞
Chi. Junc. & Stockyards.	105½	109½
Chi. Junc. & Stockyards pf.	108	109
Fitchburg pf.	92¼	93¼
Flint & Pere Marq. pf.	33	35
Mexican Central	8⅝	8 15-16
New England pf.	..	60
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford.	174¼	180
Old Colony	179½	180
Oregon Short Line & Un.	15½	16
U. P.	6⅞	7⅛
West End	73½	74½
West End pf.	91	91½
Wisconsin Central	2	..

BONDS.

U. S. 2s, 1891, reg.	95½	..
U. S. 6s, 1898, cur.	103½	..
U. S. 6s, 1899, cur.	106½	..
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	111	111½
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon.	113¼	113½
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	123½	124
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.	123½	123⅝
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	114	114½
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon.	114	114½
American Bel. Tel. 7s.	..	104½
Atchison 4s, new	80	..
Atchison Adjust 4s.	46	46½
B. & M. R. ex. 6s.	117¼	..
B. & M. R. non-ex. 6s.	107	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s.	104½	105
C., B. & N. 2d 6s.	99	99½
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s.	116	..
C., B. & Q. con. 5s.	99¾	100
C., B. & Q., Den. ex. 4s.	93½	..
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s.	97	..
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s.	121¼	..
C., M. & S. P., W. V. 6s.	117½	..
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards 5s.	109	..
Chi. & N. Mich. 5s.	45	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s.	52	..
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.	52	60
K. C., Clin. & Spr. 5s.	50	..
K. C., Ft. Scott & G. 7s.	107	..
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. 6s.	80½	82½
K. C., M. & B. 4s.	66¾	68
K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s.	25	..
K. C. & M. R. Bridge 5s.	96	..
K. C., St. Joe & C. B.	120	..
Little Rock & Ft. Smith 7s.	99	90
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s.	100	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s.	107	..
Mexican Central con. 4s.	67	68
Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 3s.	16½	18
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s.	..	8½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup.	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup.	113½	..
Ogdens. & L. Cham. 6s.	80	..
Oregon Short Line 6s.	116	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N. 5s.	75	76½
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s.	39¼	40
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s.	5	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	8¼	..
Atlantic	20½	21½
Boston & Montana.	121	121¼
Butte & Boston.	16⅜	16½
Calumet & Hecla.	375	380
Centennial	8½	8¾
Copper Falls	4¾	5¼
Franklin	10¾	11
Gold Coin Mines.	3⅝	3¾
Kearsarge	18	18⅝
Napa (quicksilver)	..	6¼
Osceola	33½	34
Pioneer (gold)	5¾	5⅞
Quincy	110½	112
Quincy scrip, 3d installment paid.	101	102
Santa Ysabel (gold)	12¾	13¼
Tamarack	121	123
Tamarack, Junior	16	17
Tecumseh	3	3½
Washington	..	6
Wolverine	9⅞	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone.	224½	..
Dominion Coal.	81¾	81½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	83
Edison Electric Illuminating.	145	155
Erie Tel.	66	66½
General Electric.	34⅜	34⅝
General Electric pf.	77	80
Illinois Steel.	35½	36½
Lamson Con. Store Service.	21¾	22
New England Tel.	..	102½
Philadelphia Company.	17½	18½
Pullman Palace.	161	162
Street Railway & Illinois Prop.	..	30
United States Oil.	18	18¼
United States Rubber.	17¾	18¼
United States Rubber pf.	69½	..
Westinghouse Electric.	24½	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	52

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Ref.	115¾	116
American Sugar Ref. pf.	104½	105
Bay State Gas inc. 7s.	27½	..
Bay State Gas.	5	5½
Fort Wayne Electric.	50	100
Merced Gold Mining.	9	9½
Old Dominion Copper Mining.	16	16⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The local market was strong, but remarkably dull. The action of Biscuit certificates is mystifying. The stock stands firm, although there has been no overturn for a restoration of prices. It is noticed that those who have been identified on the bull side are gradually increasing their lines. For the last half dozen sessions they have been sellers in the morning and buyers in the afternonon, but their purchases so far have by far exceeded their selling operations. It is also observed that there is a remarkable absence of offerings of Lake Street certificates and stock. The company is supposed to be earning thus far this year between $200 and $300 per day above the revenue for the same time in 1896, but the lack of ready stock is not attributed to the increased traffic. It is thought that holders are holding on in the belief that the short interest in Lake Street is very large.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Brew. & Malt. Co.	11
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	88½
Chicago City Railway.	215
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	127
Lake St. Elv. Co.	17
Int. Pkg. Co.	19
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	43
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	11
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	26½
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	43⅝
N. Chi. St. R. R.	221
Street's W. S. C. Line.	16½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	98¾
Lake St. El cfts.	14½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—To-day's local market, while very dull, was more or less interesting because of the movement in two or three of the leading stocks. Lehigh Valley na

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Sales by Auction and at Private Contract.

Frederick Zittel has sold for David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag a plot of lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 60 feet west of Central Park West, 140 by 100.8, to John C. Umberfield. Six handsome dwellings will be erected on the plot.

Golding & Whitehouse have sold for Charles Schlessinger the four-story and basement dwelling 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.5, at about $80,000; also, the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 37 West Ninety-first Street, 18 by 60 by 100.8, at about $30,000, and for Archibald D. Russell, the lot, 25 by 95, on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, at a price less than $60,000, to Fred H. Betts, who will erect a residence thereon.

Jacob D. Butler has bought of William B. Dick, at a price approaching $150,000, twenty-one lots, comprising the block fronts on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets, and on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and King's Bridge Road, a frontage of 113 feet on the east side of the latter, running south from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and another of 150 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, running west from Amsterdam Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold the four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling 1,032 Fifth Avenue, 22.2 feet north of Eighty-fourth Street, on lot 20 by 125, to J. Hooker Hamersley, who recently purchased the adjoining corner house. The seller is Mrs. David B. Turner, who was announced last week as the buyer of 1,045 Fifth Avenue.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Mary E. Underhill, 13 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 19 by 50 by 99.11, to Julius Salinger.

Althea S. Ruud has bought of Adele Kneeland, as executrix, at $58,000, the three-story frame building, with stores, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, 20.3 by 69 by 25.5 by 75.6.

John H. Metzler, builder, has sold at $4,000, to a Mrs. Vanse, 2,045 Valentine Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling on lot 16.8 by about 100, and to a Mrs. Squire, at the same price, the adjoining and similar property, 2,047 Valentine Avenue.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine, for Mrs. Caroline Zander, 81 Eldridge Street, a full lot, with three-story dwelling.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have leased for Benjamin Bernhard to David Cohen the building, 267 Grand Street, for a term of years at a gross rental of $10,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, L. J. Phillips & Co. sold at public auction 328 Ninth Avenue, east side, 18.9 feet south of Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 70, New York Hospital leasehold, a four-story brownstone-front flat, with store, to Nathan Lewis, for $5,000.

Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank, the six-story brownstone-front flat 106 West Sixty-first Street, on lot 40 by 100.5, for $50,000.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, to James Healey, the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 64.4½ by 93.2½ by 64.6 by 86.11, with two and a half story frame dwelling, for $5,750.

James L. Wells sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, William H. Payne, a plot on Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Bathgate Avenue, 50 by 143.5 by 43 by 119, excepting land taken for opening and widening of Third Avenue, three-story frame house, with store and two-story frame stable in rear, for $5,000.

Richard V. Harnett sold in foreclosure, to Lewis A. Platt 6 West Eighty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement stone-front dwelling, on lot 21 by 102.2, for $37,000.

The same auctioneer sold at the Real Estate Exchange for the executor of the estate of Hiram Jelliff, deceased, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 635 Walton Avenue, on lot 16.8 by 94.7 by 16.8 by 93.11, to John F. Allen, for $5,500.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25.6½ by 98.11½, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $48,128.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue B, Unionport, 50 by 210, running through to Third Street. Due on judgment, $2,765.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 133 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 291.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,920.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 76 Convent Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 94.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,930.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 148 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 381.3 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 80.2, three-story and basement brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $11,930.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 52.6, Elizabeth Darragh of 201 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; Frederick Jacobsen, 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86, Michael A. McCool of 2,525 Eighth Avenue, owner; Andrew Spence of 35 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Brook Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 80, Peter J. Carney of 803 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,363 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Arnold Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Libby Street; also west side of Arnold Avenue, 200 feet north of James Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 45, P. C. Smith of 555 Orange Street, Newark, N. J., owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 48, Charles Pitcher of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner, Charles Manning of 1,070 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $13,200.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Brook Avenue, for a four-story brick flat and store, 34 by 100.6, Mary A. Reardon of 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Burt J. Watchel, 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $34,000.

No. 822 Tinton Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 34.6 by 50, Waldemade Brothers of 568 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owners; Paul C. De Haam of 3,160 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,100.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame barn, 25 by 15, Theckla Bischoff of Clinton and Columbus Avenues, Van Nest, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $250.

Wilson Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Devoe Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35, Michael Toolan of 2,756 Eighth Avenue, owner; Patrick Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Mulford Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of Alice Street, for a one-story and attic frame stable, 18 by 24, Thomas Geis and Hunt estate, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 76 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50, Eleanor McDade of 1,825 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Tenth Street, west side, 105 feet north of Fifth Avenue, Wakefield, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 19 by 30, Annie Troman and J. Troman of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Wakefield, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Garfield Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28, Patrick Reilly, 206 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner, Charles Knauff of Van Nest, architect.

Mulford Street, west side, 328 feet north of Pelham Road; Mulford Street, west side, 303 feet north of Pelham Road, and Arnold Street, west side, 250 feet north of James Street, for three two-story 20 by 45 frame dwellings, P. C. Smith of 555 Orange Street, Newark, N. J., owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,400.

No. 514 East Fifty-eighth Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling, 19.6 by 48.2, Theodore Schumacher of 61 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; Hugo Hafka of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 112 West Twenty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story stone and brick store and dwelling, Nancy Edwards estate of Portchester, N. Y., owners; James S. Maher of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 168 to 174 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, alterations to four four-story brick and stone dwellings, A. R. and W. Wilson of 222 West Twenty-third Street, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,282 Broadway, architects; J. W. Hogencamp & Son of 136 West Fifty-fifth Street, builders; cost, $4,500.

No. 7 East Eighty-first Street, alterations to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, Miln P. Palmer of New Brighton, S. I., owner; George C. Palmer of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 728 Lexington Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and stores, M. Blum and Israel Rubenoff of 420 and 436 East Fifty-eighth Street, owners; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 169 Henry Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement, J. J. Hunestone of 19 Pike Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 10.

CANNON ST, 111, and 282 and 284 Stanton St; Elisa E. Schaefer and others to Otto E. Schaefer..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Elisa E. Schaefer and another, trustees, &c., to Otto E. Schaefer and another..... 40,000

29TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 116.3; Eliza J. Smith to August C. Hassey..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 249 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 92; Jefferson M. Levy to Kate B. Stokes. 19,750

29TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Nathalie E. Bayliss to Walter Stevenson..... 7,250

91ST ST, 305 West; Perez M. Stewart and others to Esther Miles..... 1

47TH ST, 122 and 124 West; Donald Mitchell and wife to David Crear..... 100

94TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of Columbus Av, 85x97.8; August C. Hassey to Eliza J. Smith..... 1

92D ST, n s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x99.11; Martin Metzger and wife to Andrew Brose..... 100

PLEASANT AV, e s, 58.6 ft n of 115th St, 17.10x94; Marie E. Ellis to Clarence M. Fowler..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 62.5 ft n of 104th St, 25x100; Samuel K. Jackson and another, executors, to Emma S. Chamberlain..... 20,000

99TH ST, 49 West; Henry Weber and others to Henry Lang..... 100

99TH ST, 47 West; Henry Lang to Henry Weber and another..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Edmund Coffin and wife to Dexter B. Horton..... 100

LOTS 296 and 297, map of Van Nest Park; Ephriam B. Levy to Lizzie Scott. 1,100

45TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Patrick Murphy to Alicia O'Brien. 1

RYER AV, w s, 25 ft n of 182d St, 25x125; Henry W. Whitehead, referee, to Dennis W. Moran..... 1,000

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Francis H. Griffin to West End Realty Company..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 68th St, 25.5x80x75x100; same to same, 125; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Frank W. Jordan..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, centre line between 82d and 83d Sts, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs w 75x n 26.7x e 75.3 x s 20.8; same to Helena Beekman..... 1

83D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 75.7x75.3x81.6; Alexandrina Jordan to same. 1

52D ST, s s, 317.1 ft w of 8th Av, 82.11x 100.5; Julius Katzenburg to Maria A. Herter and another..... 51,000

84TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Samuel K. Jackson and another, executors and trustee, to John A. McCarthy..... 13,100

84TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; same to Susan A. Ludin..... 14,100

74TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 102.2; William G. Grenshaw, Jr., and wife to George H. Sullivan..... 1

62D ST, 235 West; Theodore Von Ganther and wife to John B. Smith..... 1

54TH ST, s s, 272 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.5; Harriet Doty to the Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm..... 1

LEONARD ST, 126; Johanna W. Binesse and another to William R. Mowe..... 28,000

LEONARD ST, 128; Lawrence O'Brien and wife to the New York Life Insurance Company..... 40,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, w s, Lot 15, letter C, map of Gouverneur Partition—Agnes M. Moran to Philip Kotlowsky and another. 9,000

DIVISION ST, s s, Lot 29, map of Hendrick Rutgers—Clarence T. Sanford and others to Drurie S. Sanford..... 6,000

5TH AV, e s, corner of 113th St, 100.11x 100; Lucy E. Turner to Emma Heesemann..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 109th St, 25.5x100; Furman V. Gaines to Cornelia Seymour..... 60,000

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; same to Frederick Aldhous..... 100

SAME PROPERTY; Cornelia Seymour to Furman V. Gaines..... 100

104TH ST, 310 West; Charlotte F. Nassau to Jennie A. Sinclair..... 1

SUMMIT AV, w s, 186.7 ft s of Devoe St, 25x87.6; Margaretha Busse to Hannah Griffin..... 2,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 88 ft n of 165th St, 58.4x irregular; George Tremberger to Louis A. Schneider..... 1

STEBBENS AV, e s, 95.8 ft s of 165th St, 18x100; Stebbins Av, s e corner of 165th St, 20x77.8; George Tremberger and wife to Louis A. Schneider..... 1

RYER AV, e s, 307.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x98.11x50x98.6; James H. Cassidy and wife to Joseph Whiteside..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BURCHELL, Mrs. Janet, to John O'Connor; 907 Columbus Av, store, &c., 5 years $1,500

BARRY, Mary A., to John Whalen; e s of Signal Place, 100 ft s of Webster Av, 25x 100, 7 years..... 60

ESTATE of Timke H. Klinker to J. Henry Timm; 997 2d Av, 2 years..... 600

FINNEGAN, Thomas, to Nathan Radus; 82 Hester St, 3 years..... 1,680

GAFFKEN, Henry, to Peter Peterson; s w corner of 6th Av and 46th St, 5 years. 1,300

McGOWAN, Hannah, and another to Daniel J. Grinnon; s e corner of 8th Av and 47th St, 10 years..... 1,500

MARTIN, William A., to Herman J. Tenney; 54 East 125th St, 3 2-12 years..1,800, 2,000

REINER, Alice H., to District No. 1 of Independent Order Benai Berith; 723 Lexington Av, 10 years..... 3,000

WHALEN, John, to John B. McDonald; e s of Signal Place, 100 ft s of Webster Av, 25x100, 6½ years..... 60

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to George D. Eighmie; s s of 127th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... $15,000

BLEISTEIN, Bennette, to Edward C. Schaefer, trustee for Amelia L. Spies; n s of 62d St, 355 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.... 10,000

BURRIDGE, Lee S., to James R. Hyde; 209 West 135th St, 1 year..... 2,500

BROSE, Andrew, and wife to Martin Metzger; n s of 92d St, 80 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 15,500

SAME to same; n s of 92d St, 80 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 7,700

CHAMBERLAINE, Emma S. and Charles F., to Donald Mackay; e s of Riverside Drive, 62.5 ft n of 104th St, 3 years.... 22,000

CROGHAN, Mary and John M., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Union Av, 25.6 ft w of Cambreleng Av, installments 2,000

COHEN, Hyman, and wife to Jacob Safran; 51 Hester St, installments..... 2,000

COLWELL, Martin A., to Charles A. Bogart, 1 24-100 acres of land above and under water, known as Cromwell, and uplands, &c., of map by Andrew Findlay, 6 months..... 6,000

DONOHUE, Geoffrey, to John Crowley; 391 Cherry St, 4 years..... 1,200

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to Gertie Weil; n e corner of Edgecombe Av and 137th St, 1 year..... 30,000

FOSS, Max J., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 22 City Hall Place, 1 year..... 5,000

FITCH, Emma, to Catharine T. Smith; n s of 152d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

GRIFFIN, Hannah, to Marion Campbell; w s of Summit Av, 186.7 ft s of Devoe St, 3 years..... 1,400

HERTER, Maria A. and Peter J., to Julius Katzenberg; s s of 52d St, 317.1 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 23,000

HICKEY, John, and wife to Thomas S. Walker; s e corner of 116th St and 5th Av, 1 year..... 17,000

HORTON, Dexter B., to Edmund Coffen; s s or 99th St, 125 ft e of West End Av, 7 months..... 58,000

JUSTER, Max, and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 10 Delancey St, 3 years..... 21,000

SAME to same; 12 Delancey St, 3 years.. 21,000

SAME to Abraham N. Jacobs; 10 and 12 Delancey St, (demand)..... 1,037

JACOBS, Elias, and Simon Hoffman, and wives, to Daniel Mansbach; s s of 9th St, 86.6 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 4,000

KATZ, Louis, and Samuel Strauss, and wives, to Julia Nusbaum; 611 East 11th St, (demand)..... 1,000

KOTTOUSKY, Philip, and Barnet Levy, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Letter C, Lot 15, on map of lands of Esther Gouverneur and others, 1 year..... 7,000

LANG, Henry, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47 West 99th St, 1 year..... 20,000

SAME to Adolphus F. Quick; 49 West 99th St, 2 years..... 20,000

LUDIN, Susan A., to executors of Edwin A. Jackson; n s of 84th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 8,460

LANGHORST, Frederick W., to George Ringler & Co.; n w corner of Park Av and 88th St, 1 year..... 5,500

LAZARUS, Marks, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 26 Essex St and 47 Hester Street, 5 years..... 16,500

McMURTRY, Oscar H., and wife to Solomon W. Albro; w s of 10th Av, 61.9 ft s of 38th St, 1 year..... 3,500

McELROY, Hugh, and wife to Mary Ferguson; s s of 18th St, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 10,000

SAME to Simon P. Flannery; 506 West 20th St, and s s of 18th St, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... 1,750

SAME to Thomas F. O'Connor; same property, 2 years..... 1,750

McCARTHY, John A., to Samuel K. Jackson and another, executors, &c., of Edwin A. Jackson, deceased; n s of 84th St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 3 years... 7,860

McGUIRE, Ellen F., to the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, City of New York; n s of 150th St, 124 ft e of Amsterdam Av, notes..... 5,750

McGORY, Anna, to Alvin Elsert; n s of 93d St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 months.... 2,500

MILES, Esther, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 305 West 91st St, 3 years..... 12,000

QUINN, William, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees; 36 and 38 West 132d St, 3 years (two mortgages)..... 17,000

RUCK, John M., and wife to Peter Wagner; w s of 8th Av, 24.11 ft n of 154th St, 2 years..... 2,500

ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s s of 8th St, 182.9 ft w of Avenue D, 1 month..... 5,000

SCHAEFER, Otto E., and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 282 and 284 Stanton St and 111 Cannon St, 5 years..... 26,000

SLATER, Richard E., to Annie C. Green; Lot 142, map of Washingtonville, 5 years..... 1,400

SCOTT, Lizzie, to Ephriam B. Levy; Lots 296 and 297, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 900

STEVENSON, Walter, to Ellen King; s s of 29th St, 283.4 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years. 7,000

SMITH, Lilly A., to Solomon de Jouge; n s of 86th St, 114.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 22,000

SHELDON, Clara B., to Elizabeth L. Leigh; e s of West End Av, 47.5 ft s of 93d St, 5 years..... 20,000

STURM, Sarah and Simon, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of East Broadway, 189.2 ft e of Clinton St, 1 year..... 10,000

SIMONSON, William H., and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 1st Av and 100th St, 1 year..125,000

TURNER, John, and others to Jennie Orr, as substituted trustee of Robert Orr, deceased; s s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to same; s s of 109th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 18,000

SAME to Jennie Orr; same property, 3 years..... 2,000

VARNUM, James M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Southern Boulevard, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 1 year..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, John N., to Maria C. Rust.....

BRYAN, Henry C., to Nanette Hartfield... $1,000

HERTZBERG, Henry, to Ernest E. Bache. 1

JUDSON, Isabella F., to Oliver J. Wells. 1

MULVILL, Cornelius J., to Henry C. Kennedy..... 1

McCLENAHAN, James, as President of the Mutual Bank, to Rena S. and Florida C. Clark..... 7,000

O'CONNOR, Thomas F., to Robert F. Tysen..... 1,750

SWANTON, Margaret C., to the trustees of the New York University Relief Fund..... 2,500

MARX, Joseph H., to Rosy Kohn..... 2,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New York Security and Trust Company..... 1

SAME to the Hudson River Bank..... 8,110

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF New York, guardian, to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children..... 4,200

SAME to the Real Estate Trust Company, trustee for Sophie P. Morrill, under the will of Charles E. Garden..... 6,000

SAME to same, guardian for Alexander M. Ross..... 1,000

TITTLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Henry T. Wing and another, executors, &c., of Stephen F. Shortland..... 3,000

SAME to Caroline W. Astor, executrix, &c., of Archibald B. Schermerhorn..... 5,500

Lis Pendens.

CONCORD ST, n w s, Lot 25, map of ninety-three building lots in Village of South Mount Vernon, 25x100; Charles H. Ostrander, as committee, &c., against Cecelia A. D. Meyerhoff and another (to foreclose mortgage.)

98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs w 52.7 to centre line of Bloomingdale Road x n 145x e 29.10x s 140.3 to beginning; Jacob A. Zimmermann and another against Mary E. Garrett and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FREEMAN ST, s e corner of Union Av, runs e 94.1x s 102.2 to 169th St x w 72.1 to avenue x n 40.3; Jenny A. Carew against Mary E. Stafford, (to foreclose mortgage.)

98TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 3d Av, 64x100.9; Leopold Gusthal against John J. Reilly and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

98TH ST, s s, 449 ft e of 3d Av, 64.4x100.9; same against same, (same action.)

40 TH ST, s s, 100ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Thomas Woods and John W. Hutton against Julius Schneider and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

GREEN LANE, or Avenue, e s, 101 ft s of proposed 5th St, 19x100; Caroline S. C. Salzer against Bernard Gries and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

108D ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 29.6x106.10; Conrad Jockel against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

GREENWICH AV, n e s, 88.10 ft s e of 11th St, 20x—x20x53.6; James A. Roosevelt and others against Theodore J. Ertz and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

CONVENT AV, w s, 27 ft s of 130th St, 81.4x 132.8x85.10x142.11; Stephen H. Olin, as trustee, against Jewett H. Shafer and wife, (to foreclose mortgage.)

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Hettie D. Carter and another, trustees, against Theodore Von Ganther and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

5TH AV, s e s, 90 ft n of 20th St, 25x90; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Walter Cutting, as executor, &c., and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

AVENUE A, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x79.8; Mayer Goldstein against Christian Engisch and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Wednesday, March 10.

25TH ST, 112 West; John B. Coste against A. Blum, owner; New York Architectural Iron Works and others, contractors..... $15

JACKSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Willson, Adams & Co. against George Trembenger, owner and contractor

167TH ST, s e corner of Fox, or Simpson, St, 20x100x25x100; Charles Essig against Gustave Muller and others, owner and contractors..... 695

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Gilson, Collins & Co. against Peter and Johanna Saltuary, owners and contractors..... 82

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, runs n 88.10x100; also, n s of 117th St, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100; Horace G. Booth against Abraham Krone, owner and contractor.. 346

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; George MacKenzie against Edward and Thomas Cook, owners and contractors..... 822

98TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x100; The Union Stove Works against Abraham Krone, owner and contractor..... 25

NORTH MOORE ST, 31 and 33; Reedy Elevator Company against George W. Levy, owner and contractor..... 472

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1890:

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; Rufus L. Robinson, on Frederick A. Snow, to Yellow Pine Company..... 2,030

MADISON AV, n e corner of 99th St, 100x 100; Phelps & Bissinger, on G. Grazidio & Co., to James Kilpatrick..... 138

826

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 205—The United States vs. Julian Sandoval et al.; No. 599—Levi P. Morton vs. The United States, and No. 195—The Rio Arriba Land and Cattle Company vs. The United States.—Argued.

No. 626—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, et al. vs. Jefferson Raynolds, &c.—Argued.

No. 206—The California National Bank vs. Nat Kennedy.—Argued.

Nos. 189 and 190—The United States vs. James C. Reed.—Argued.

Call to-day: Nos. 189, (and 190,) 209, 211, 12, 563, 539, 177, 214, 215, 216

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

902—Miles vs. Vivian. 100—Sweeney vs. Barge M. G. Lenard, &c. 102—Sharples vs. Mosley & Stoddard Company. 103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross. 105—Welsh vs. Steamship Alvena. 106—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 110—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit Company. 111—McCann vs. Yacht Wadena. 112—Downing vs. Outerbridge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

87—Hylin vs. Steamboat Magenta and Tug Niagara. 88—Eldridge vs. same. 89—Seaman vs. Waterboat F. H. Groves. 91—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 95—Hartford and New York Transportation Company vs. Hughes. 99—Deakyne vs. Yacht No. 83. 100—Tompkins vs. Tug Transfer No. 6.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Thomas F. Mason, as receiver, &c., appellant, vs. Lydia D. Henry, as executrix, &c.—Argued by William C. Trull and R. J. Moses, for appellant; Thorndyke Saunders for respondents.

Henry J. McGuckin, appellant, vs. Samuel W. Milbank and others, as executors, &c.—Argued by Daniel P. Mahony for appellant, John L. Cadwallader for respondents.

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Charles Brenneman, as executor of Frederick Leonhard, deceased.—Argued by Howard Y. Stillman for appellant, Henry O. Foster for respondents.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 54, 57, 58, 67, 68, 70, 72, and 73.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—17—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company. 54—Saun vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 20—Riester vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 52—Hotopp vs. Huber. 37—Blate vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 24—Sands vs. Miner.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Danziger vs. L'Amoureux. 2—Megroz vs. Morrison. 3—Butterick Publishing Company vs. King. 4—Childs vs. Gould Roofing Company. 5—Childs vs. Gould. 6—McMann vs. Jackson Architectural Iron Works. 7—Patrick vs. Haas. 8—Hegewald vs. Seizer. 9—Agett vs. White. 10—Gales vs. Gales. 11—Matter of Burt. 12—Sanche vs. Wilder. 13—Smith vs. Gurney. 14—Parsons vs. Van Horn. 15—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Rosenthal. 16—Boyce vs. Boyce. 17—Douglas vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 18—Speer vs. Simons. 19—Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Hoadley. 20—Hyde vs. McSweeny. 21—Klapport vs. Wolfe. 22—Ludeke vs. Russell. 23—Matter of Christ. 24—Union Square Bank vs. Reichmann. 25—Bauman vs. Guion. 26—Matter of Roebling. 27—Ullman vs. Sexton. 28—Haberman Manufacturing Company vs. same. 29—Albart vs. Kessler. 30—Kessler vs. Albart. 31—Simonds Furnace Company vs. Simonds Manufacturing Company. 32—Hughes vs. Harlan. 33—Danbury Association vs. Collard. 34—Stuyvesant vs. Nellis. 35—Pollock vs. Patterson. 36—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 37—Matter of Bent. 38—Norris vs. Wagner. 39—Sailfield Publishing Company vs. Bacon. 40—Aischimann vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 41—James vs. Hecht. 42—Fleischmann vs. Fleischmann. 43—Haines vs. Patterson. 44—Matter of Knox. 45—People, &c., vs. O'Brien. 46—Meyer vs. Lexow.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—In re One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. 2—In re East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. 3—In re East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. 4—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 5—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. 6—In re Hughes Avenue. 7—In re Cromwell Avenue. 8—In re Belmont Avenue. 9—In re Walton Avenue. 10—In re Concord Avenue. 11—In re Mohawk Avenue. 12—Kramer vs. Bjerrun. 13—McCrea vs. Connor. 14—Anthony vs. Anthony. 15—Hurd vs. New York Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 16—Smith vs. Smith. 17—Metzger vs. Hepp.

Demurrer.—383—Latham vs. Frost.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4286—Geller vs. Cohen. 3895—Bohn vs. Bohn. 4404—Peterson vs. Peterson. 4463—Berenbrolck vs. St. Luke's Hospital. 3134—Neary vs. Neary. 4523—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Tully. 4416—Sanche vs. Wilder. 4424—Meyer vs. Meyer. 4445—Jacob vs. Asman. 4354—De Andrea vs. D'Andrea. 2715—Rauth vs. Beirlein. 4291—Biersheno & Co. vs. Osborn. 3975—New York Building Company vs. Fisher. 2452—Riley vs. Zubrinsky. 4473—Sess vs. Turner. 4474—Petrolia Manufacturing Company vs. Coal Oil Johnny Soap Company. 4484—Van Steenburgh vs. Cole. 4491—Wissman vs. Wissman. 4525—American Type Founder Company vs. Springer-Weily Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4537.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Zaring for the People.

1—Louis Nolte.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—11234—Legare vs. Union Railway Company. 11285—Wyckoff vs. Bissell. 10080—Johnson vs. Healey. 11133—Fayette County Bank vs. Griswold. 10999—Gansevoort Bank vs. Cokefair.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

4992—Goebel vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 6472—Magovern vs. Zabinski. 4490—Philip vs. Stokes. 5396—Amselment vs. Union Railway Company. 6014—Harris vs. Fleck. 1610—Nichols vs. Casperfeld. 1680—Goldsmith vs. Nichols. 6623—Capobianco vs. Byrnes. 3084—Barry vs. Platt. 5500—McDermott vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 4740—McCullough vs. The Mayor, &c. 4172—Mangon vs. Sheaa. 3395—Madden vs. Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company. 5045—Neary vs. Hellshorn. 4084—Stodart

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Native teachers; low fee; term begins now.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

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HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

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AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; understands maid's duties and plain sewing; willing and obliging; highest city references; city or country. Address by letter only, E. H., care Daniels, 401 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young woman; willing, obliging; has excellent references. M. J., care Greenhill, 284 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, willing girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references; or private boarding house. 144 West 52d St.; ring Murray's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By capable English girl for chamberwork and waiting in small American family; good recommendation. Mrs. Welch, 233 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID or WASHING.—By a girl as chambermaid or to do plain washing; good reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 1,396 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; will assist with other work in the house; good city reference. Call, Thursday, Fitzgerald, 225 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; four years' best city references. 349 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; personal city reference; Protestant. 234 East 76th St., Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best references. Call at Mrs. Borgmann's, 521 East 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swede as chambermaid and seamstress. Johnson, 223 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl. 424 East 80th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; understands all branches in French and English cooking; four years' best city reference. 230 West 17th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch Protestant girl as cook; assist with washing; good baker; good city reference; city or country. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, in private family; good bread and rolls baker; or kitchenmaid; city or country; good city reference. 588 2d Av. Keeler.

COOK.—By young active woman; good soups, desserts, and roasts; economical; neat about kitchen; first-class references. Gleason, 2,353 8th Av., near 126th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. D. C., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; Protestant; all branches of cooking; baking, coarse washing; good reference. M., 203 East 50th St.

COOK.—By young woman, as cook and to do plain washing, in private family; city or country; good city references. 134 West 19th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As cook and laundress in small family; good references. 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young woman, as cook and do plain washing; five years' reference. 990 2d Av., third floor.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; understands all kinds of cooking; can be seen at present employer's, 28 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. 1,637 Madison Av., first floor.

COOK.—By good English cook; first-class family; city or country; long city reference. 103 East 116th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; no objection coarse washing; best city reference. 118 East 45th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a good young woman cook in private family; best city and country references. 155 East 84th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. Bosby's bell, 779 8th Av.

COOK.—By woman to cook; day or week; private family; best city reference. M. Q., 650 3d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent North German as companion and seamstress to lady; is willing to make herself generally useful. F. L., 241 East 78th St.

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., Box 181 Times Office.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing, ironing, or housecleaning by respectable woman; undoubted personal reference. 240 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmarker to go out by day or home; latest Parisian styles in Spring and Summer year. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker, to take work home by the day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves, remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by the day; references; terms, $1.50. 169 East 33d St.; ring twice.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns by day from $7 to $14; in latest styles; city reference. 202 West 43d St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Canadian girl for general housework; personal reference; no cards. 441 West 20th St., janitress.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good hairdresser, packer, and accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Horagan.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all duties; experienced dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 226 East 40th St

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant; refined and intelligent; good dressmaker and packer; disengaged shortly. E., Box 192 Times Office.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist chamberwork; city reference. Landers, 411 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from last employer. C. C., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, COOK, and CLEANER.—By competent woman; good laundress, plain cook, and cleaner; by day or week; city references. 234 East 37th St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; personal reference. 429 West 38th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. 904 6th Av., 3d floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as nurse in private family; willing to assist with other work; good reference from last employer. 565 10th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse, for small children; city or country; first-class references. Emma, 251 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse to grown children, and assist in chamberwork. 311 West 88th St.; ring Hedderman's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Nurses.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND SITUATION FOR a competent nurse, who has lived with her four years, and whom she can highly recommend. Call Thursday, 9 to 1, at 82 Riverside Drive, between 81st and 82d Sts.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German, from Hanover, to take full charge of one or two children from three years up; teaches German; best references; wages, $20. L. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant woman; nurse; take full charge of young infant; good seamstress; best city reference; speaks English. Robins, 590 3d Av., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's nurse to take full charge; understands bottle feeding thoroughly; or small children; best reference. Address, stating wages, Nurse, 853 10th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge, bring up on bottle; best city references. 718 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; city, country; best city reference. 414 West 31st St.

Parlormaids.

PARLOR MAID or USEFUL MAID.—By young English girl; just landed; good references. A. Foster, 103 East 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day in private with dressmaker. Box 125, 781 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; can fill a butler's place; wages, $22; city references. S., Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN DAILY COMPANION, chaperon, for eight years to a young lady in London, England, wishes a similar post, or will act as guide to American ladies visiting England; best references. Mrs. Hubert, 52 Lower Sloane St., London.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches, well recommended. D. M. Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook, also pastry; man as first-class butler; care of silver; no objection to country; reference. J. V., 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—By competent man as first-class butler in private family; understands business in all branches; best city reference. G. V., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young man; thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer can be seen. G., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Where second man is kept; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches; can be highly recommended. Chapman, 312 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; good valet and silver cleaner. F., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references; city or country. 513 East 83d St., Dahlqvist's bell.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; last employer can be seen; city or country. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—In private family, by middle-aged Swiss man; excellent in work and appearance; willing, obliging. Switzer, 109 East 11th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede; thoroughly experienced; best of references. Johnson, 201 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, steady French butler in private family; moderate wages; first-class city reference. V. De Monde, 207 West 41st St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a highly recommended couple; would like to take charge of a private residence during Summer. Honest, Box 250, Times Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man, with eight years' reference from one place, as driver, groom, harness and carriage cleaner; country preferred. Holland, 108 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Temperate, reliable; understands fine horses, carriages, gardening; good references; moderate. T., Box 201 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; best city reference; country preferred. W. F., 103 East 54th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Understands the care of horses and cows; similar position; city or country. A., 36 Avenue A.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; Swiss; 30 years; experienced in greenhouse culture, palms, Croton, Dracaena roses, carnations, grapes, &c.; ornamental bedding, shrubs, and trees; fruits and vegetables; lawns and roads; first-class reference. P. Haessig, Hoosick, N.Y.

GARDENER, &c.—By first-class general gardener; busy and competent in all branches; no failures or guess work, but best experience with all vegetables, flowers, fruit, &c., in greenhouses, lawn, or farm; married. Mr. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a married man as gardener; no family; strictly temperate and has good reference from last employer. W. A., Box 183 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By single man, 34; knows his business in all branches; has references as to ability. Gardener, Box 196 Times.

GARDENER.—Useful; understands greenhouse, hotbeds; best references. T., 25 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a single man; in small place; take care of horse, cow, and vegetable garden; strictly temperate; 20 years' reference from last employer. J. H., Box 151 Times Office.

Valets.

VALET.—By Englishman to valet one or two gentlemen mornings. C. H., Box 209, 152 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO engage with lady or gentleman, as travelling companion, attendant, or valet; or attend invalid person; neat, obliging, and willing worker; will travel anywhere, if necessary. Private, 1,242 Broadway.

A GOOD ALL-ROUND MECHANIC WANTS work in estate, shop, or building; references furnished. Carpenter, 1,550 1st Av.

BY EXPERIENCED ENGLISH COUPLE, charge of house, bachelor's house, or for apartments; or charge of house for Summer months; personal sure references. W. Davis, 205 West 27th St.

BY A YOUNG MAN IN A DENTIST'S OFFICE; year and a half experience. F. Sornsen, 85 East 99th St.

ENGINEER or ASSISTANT.—Competent, sober, and well recommended. H. Sauer, 501 East 76th St.

PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION.—By a Protestant clergyman of middle life who has traveled extensively and has some literary experience. Z., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young girl, either English, German, or French, for a boy of six; must sew well, have had experience with children, and have personal city reference; none but those with these qualifications need apply. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 122 West 77th St.

WANTED—Young lady to canvass among dressmakers and other lines of trade for a leading publication. Address Daily, Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST-CLASS MAN WANTED TO ORGANize and handle a high-grade force of agents; fine opportunity for man of experience. For full particulars write T., P. O. Box 2,678, New York.

WANTED—An active, intelligent man, with business experience, to secure advertising for one of the best-known daily newspapers in the country. Address PARK ROW, Box 101 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

DRY GOODS.

ALL GOODS MUST GO. New articles are coming in. Most extraordinary bargains everywhere. Jammes, 909 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

America's
Best Cycle
IS
The CLEVELAND

So Says the "Cyclist,"
English Cycling Authority.

So Says the "Rahdwelt,"
German Cycling Authority.

A FEW BARGAINS IN SECOND CLEVELAND CYCLES.

Cut out this advertisement and bring it with you when you want to buy a second-hand wheel; it is worth 5 % on what you purchase. Not available in the purchase of a new wheel.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.,
Church & Warren Sts.,
New York, N. Y.

CLEARANCE SALE BICYCLES.

Closing out our entire line of second-hand and shop-worn bicycles. Prices to suit all.

Prices ranging	Among the lot are some
15.00	Spaldings, Credendas,
20.00	Columbias, Hartfords,
25.00	Crescents, Eries, Gendrons, Victors, Warwicks, Libertys, and
30.00	
40.00	
50.00	Lovells.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

A better bicycle *cannot* be made Call at our factory and see how we make it.
Seeing is believing.
We have no secrets.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

Victors on Installments
only **Tourists**
$5 down **Yellow Fellows**
Lindsay Cycle Co. 310 W. 59th St.

Guaranteed equal to any at $100. Agents wanted.
1897 Elmore Bicycles, $75.
5,000 other cheaper grades, $50 list; big discounts; Searchlight, 20th Century Lamps, Corbin & Sterling Bells, all at prices unheard of. Old 1896 models, $19, $24, $29, and $39; terms cash.
PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. C. DIXON, D.D.,
will speak Sunday afternoon, March 14, 3 o'clock,
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

J. H. Burke will lead singing, assisted by Parke sisters and large chorus. Send stamped envelope to W. E. Lougee, 40 East 23d St., for free tickets.

COME HEAR
FERDINAND SCHIVEREA
in Cooper Union, 3d Av., 8th St., to-day at 3 P. M. J. H. Burke sings. Miss Annie Parke, cornetist. Open air meeting at 2:30, weather permitting.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SARAH STRANG, deceased, late of the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., notice is hereby given that I, Charles E. Strang, husband of the late Sarah Strang, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Sarah Strang are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before said 20th day of March, 1897.

This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated Feb. 13th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate. Dated White Plains, N. Y., February 15th, 1897.

CHARLES E. STRANG, Applicant.
White Plains, New York.
f16-2aw5wTu&Th

WILLSON, HARRIET C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary V. Mingun, Ella Ladde, Nicholas Easton Ladde, William Conway Bailey, Sophia Maud Thorburn, Dora Guggsberg, Mrs. Pedro Alma, Augusta Hespeler, Cornelia B. Bailey, Emilie J. McNab, and Susan Conway Willson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-eighth (28) day of May, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the Executor of the last will and testament of HARRIET C. WILLSON, deceased, to mortgage so much of the real property of the said decedent as may be necessary to pay her debts; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to the appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
mh4-1aw7wTh

AUCTION SALES.

A.—
SAMUEL KREISER, Auctioneer,
232 5th Av.,
southwest corner 27th St.

THIS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
at 8 o'clock and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at 3:30 o'clock,
a most
SUPERB COLLECTION
of
HIGH CLASS EUROPEAN
PAINTINGS
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED MASTERS OF THE PRESENT DAY.
BELONGING EXCLUSIVELY TO A GENTLEMAN WELL KNOWN IN THIS CITY AS A CONNOISSEUR AND COLLECTOR.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

Berne Bellecour,	Felix Ziem,	P. Seignac,
L. Perrault,	P. Messini,	Bruck-Lajos,
A. Plot,	Victor Gilbert,	Louis Japy,
Barbasan,	W. C. Beauquesne,	F. Mirales,
A. Gisbert,	E. Simeonetti,	J. J. Garate,
Otto de Thoren,	Alfred Stevins,	Felix Barrias
A. Hagborg,	E. Richter,	A. Sani,
Prof. Formis,	Jean Beraud,	P. Zampighi,
A. Tamburini,	Eduard Garrido,	A. Zoppi,
Haquette,	G. H. Kotchenreiter.	

NOW ON
FREE EXHIBITION

HOTELS.

The Hotel Castleton,

At St. George, Staten Island, is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, &c.,
GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Amana, (letters must be directed "per Amana.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Allegheny";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Alps, (letters for Belize, Guatemala and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Alps";) at 10:30 for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Senaca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Gonaina, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 PM for La Plata countries, direct per steamship Delcomyn.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 5, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe..Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonde..Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania,	March 13, 3 PM	Umbria,	Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria,	Mh. 20, 6:30 AM	Lucania,	April 10, 11 AM
Campania,	Mch. 27, 1 PM	Etruria,	April 17, 3 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic,	Mar. 17, Noon	Germanic,	Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic,	Mar. 24, Noon	Teutonic,	Apr. 21, Noon
Britannic,	Mar. 31, Noon	Britannic	April 28, Noon
Majestic,	April 7, Noon	Majestic,	May 5, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS .....March 13
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM. Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu..April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place. Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Mch. 16,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., April 6,	10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., April 13,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30,	10 AM	Aller, Sat., April 17,	10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, March 13,	10 AM	Werra, April 17,	10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27,	10 AM	Fulda, April 24,	10 AM
Ems, April 10,	10 AM	Kaiser, May 8,	10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25,	7 AM	Columbia, May 13,	7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8,	10 AM	F. Bismarck, M'y 27,	10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29,	10 AM	Normannia, June 3,	10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S S.
Persia, March 13, M. | Palatia, March 27, 1 P. M.
First cab., $80 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS .....April 7
ST. PAUL.....March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14
NEW YORK..March 31 | ST. LOUIS.....April 21
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.

K'ns't'n,	Mar. 17, 3:30PM	Southwark, Mar. 31,	4PM
Westernl'd,	Mar. 24, noon	Noordland, April 7,	noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties, leaving March 27, May 8, 29, June 9, 12, 16, 26, &c.
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Mar. 15
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Wednesday, Mar. 17
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, March 19
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries slee

TROLLEY PLANS EXPLAINED

Mr. Whitney Says the Metropolitan Company Is Ready to Spend Nearly $6,000,000 This Year.

WOULD BEGIN WORK AT ONCE.

Company's Chief Engineer Also Appears at the Public Hearing Before the State Railroad Commissioners to Defend the System—Third Avenue Company Opposed.

William C. Whitney, representing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, made an earnest appeal to the State Railroad Commissioners, in the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, for a prompt decision in the application to change the motive power of the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue street railroad lines, and the Belt Line from horse power to underground trolley. W. H. Page, Jr., of counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad, opposed the granting of the application, and counsel for the Metropolitan Company were present to present facts and testimony and to argue in favor of the petition. Commissioners Alfred C. Chapin and Ashley W. Cole conducted the hearing.

Mr. Whitney, becoming impatient of technical forms and what he termed "obstructive objections," took the matter out of the hands of the lawyers for a few minutes. He said that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was ready to expend between five and six millions of dollars in equipping fifty miles of street railroad in this city with the best motive power obtainable, and he hoped that the State Board would not countenance any purely dilatory tactics. He declared there was an urgent public demand for better transportation facilities at once. The lines now in operation with their existing motive power could not handle the tremendous amount of traffic that offered. There was a glut of travel each day on the backbone of the island, and the public was becoming more and more severe in its criticisms of the operating companies for not giving better service.

"In our desire to meet this great public demand," said Mr. Whitney, "we have searched the world over for the very best motive power for street railway use. Experience has demonstrated that the cable will not do, and it is pretty generally conceded that the last cable road has been built in this city.

"We think that we have the very best motive power obtainable for street railroads. You can gauge the measure of our confidence in this improved underground trolley system by the fact that we are prepared to spend nearly $6,000,000 in giving it to the people of New York. We ought to be able to begin work at once, in order to equip our horse-car lines before next Winter. To accomplish that feat, it will be necessary for us to do 2,000 feet of construction each twenty-four hours. Every day's delay, therefore, is an exasperating obstruction in the way of a much-needed public improvement. The people are clamoring for this thing, and they want it right away."

Lawyer Page said that his clients—the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad—did not wish to play the part of obstructionists. They opposed the granting of the privilege asked because they were intersecting lines, and they believed that there were many good reasons why the consent of the board should be withheld.

The Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, he said, had ceased to exist as a corporation, and its original charter contract with the city, which has never been abrogated, requires that its motive power below Forty-second Street shall be horses. Mr. Page also contended that the number of property owners who have thus far granted their consent to the change was inadequate. Furthermore, the possibility of danger from leakage of electricity in the down-town streets especially, was very great. He cited the recent tragic street explosion in Boston as an illustration of the danger mentioned.

Fred S. Pearson, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said that the system proposed to be used in equipping the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue lines was substantially the same as that in operation on Lenox Avenue, only that some improvements had been made. There were only a few lines now in operation on the improved system. Those were in Buda-Pesth, Berlin, Brussels, and Washington. One of the advantages of the new system was that any number of cars could be run on any part of a line, and that an accident or temporary stoppage in one particular locality would not cause a block on the whole system as it does on the cable roads.

Mr. Page asked the witness if he knew what "electrolysis" was and understood the possibilities of damage under the streets from leaking electricity. Mr. Pearson said that he had known of underground pipes being injured by "electrolysis."

"Then, would there not be great danger should vagrant currents of electricity get among the large number of pipes in the down-town streets of this city?" asked Mr. Page.

"Not at all," answered Mr. Pearson. "The greater the number of metallic bodies in the streets the less danger there is, for there would be such a distribution of the leaking currents that their injurious effects would be minimized. I do not think there is any chance of any injury being done to underground pipes or underground structures from the system that we propose to introduce. No appreciable amount of electricity can escape from our return feeders, and we shall have tell-tale indicators in each powerhouse which will give instant warning if any does escape, so that the trouble will be corrected without delay."

Mr. Pearson said that the Metropolitan Company already had five miles of underground trolley material stored in this city, and that the work of laying it would begin immediately upon the favorable action of the State board upon this petition. The hearing will go on to-day.

He Wants More Transfers.

Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn, in behalf of District Assembly, No. 75, Knights of Labor, has presented to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners a petition setting forth that there are 363 different places in the city of New York where transfers under existing railroad law should be given, and where the Metropolitan Company, or the companies which it controls, refuse to make transfers. Mr. Towns says that the 2,300 Knights of Labor in New York City ask that the Metropolitan Company be compelled to live up to its obligations. A printed list of the places where transfers are refused is filed with Mr. Towns's petition. This list includes every point where there is an intersection between two lines operated by the Metropolitan Company. Future hearing is asked on the petition.

Eighth Avenue People Take Action.

A meeting of some 200 Eighth Avenue property owners and citizens doing business on the Avenue was held in Simpson's drug store, Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday to protest against the plans for the underground trolley system as now proposed by the Metropolitan Traction Company, with a view of securing, if possible, the extension of the improvement on Eighth Avenue, south of Fifty-ninth Street. W. H. Lawless, J. D. Walton, Bernard Karsch, H. L. Jacobs, and H. McAlenan were appointed a committee to present the matter before the Railroad Commissioners this morning. The committee is also authorized to appear before the Board of Aldermen on Friday. An organization was effected at the meeting and a Ways and Means Committee appointed.

Canton Street Fire Investigated.

Fire Marshal Brymer yesterday investigated the tenement house fire in Canton Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday, in which two people lost their lives and three others were badly injured, and found that the fire was caused by hot ashes, which had been placed in a barrel by some careless tenant. Nothing was discovered to indicate incendiarism. Mrs. Clara Goddard, who jumped out of the window, will probably recover.

REV. A. B. SCHWENNIGER ILL.

He Is in a Convent in Baltimore—His Case Serious.

The Rev. Anthony B. Schwenniger of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary is seriously ill with heart disease in Baltimore, at the convent of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. Small hopes are expressed of his recovery, though reporters who called at the parish house in this city last night were told that he was some better yesterday, and had passed a quiet day.

Father Schwenniger was on a trip South for his health, when he was taken ill in Baltimore Friday. The state of his health would not permit his being brought home. He has received the last sacraments of the Church.

Father Schwenniger is about sixty years old, and has been a rector in this city for over twenty years.

PAVING BY "DAY'S WORK."

Good for the Workmen, Says Mr. Wilds, but Bad for the City.

The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Abell, which gives the Department of Public Works the right to do street paving by "day's work," instead of by contract, has been the subject of several conferences between Commissioner Collis, Deputy Commissioner Wilds of the Department of Public Works, and Mayor Strong. If the bill is passed and comes before the Mayor for his approval, there will be an interesting hearing upon it.

Deputy Commissioner Wilds said yesterday that the bill would benefit the working people, but it would be against the interest of the city. He said it would cost $1,000,000 for the city to erect a plant for the preparation of asphalt. "When that is done," he said, "the city could not do the work as cheaply as the contractors do it. Under the law the city would have to pay laborers $2 a day of eight hours, while under existing conditions contractors employ laborers for ten hours a day at $1.50.

TO INSURE GOOD ROADS.

Cyclers Announce Their Opposition to the Street Sprinkling Bill.

C. N. Nason, City Magistrate Simms, Walter Gibb, and Dr. W. E. Doty, a committee from the Good Roads Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs, called on Mayor Strong yesterday in reference to the Street-Sprinkling bill now before the Legislature.

The committee was opposed to any extension of the sprinkling privilege, and desires that it be limited so that the lives of bicyclists and others be not endangered by slippery pavements. The committee pointed out that the asphalt streets were often not sprinkled properly, that they were often flooded, and were thereby made dangerous. City Magistrate Simms also spoke in general about the necessity for good pavements, and asphalt pavements in particular.

The Mayor said that he would do all that he could in the interest of good streets, and that if bad work was being done in the matter of sprinkling he would endeavor to have it remedied.

The committee also called upon Commissioner Waring of the Street-Cleaning Department and Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works. Both Commissioners agreed that greater care should be taken in sprinkling the streets.

STORMS DELAY AURANIA.

The Cunarder Arrives from Liverpool More than Two Days Late.

The steamer Aurania of the Cunard Line, after an exceedingly rough voyage, poked her nose out of the rising mist off Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, relieving the watchers at that station, who had been on the lookout for her familiar lines since Sunday. Head winds rising to hurricane force at times and the dense fog which had prevailed since Tuesday noon were the causes of the delay.

The Aurania left Liverpool on March 1 and immediately ran into bad weather. On the fourth day there was a change for the worse, and the gale became almost a hurricane. The ship made only 99 knots, as against 425, her normal speed in good weather.

In the same connection there is another story. The Aurania left Liverpool on the same day that the St. Louis of the American Line left Southampton. The latter arrived in due time and discharged her cargo, but importers in many instances could not get their goods for lack of their bills of lading. The cargo was identified by 450 bills, and 100 were not to be found in the St. Louis's mail.

The matter was explained at the Cunard office yesterday afternoon. It is a rule of the British Post Office that unless exporters specify how mail shall be sent, letters are sent by British mail steamer. In 100 instances the steamer was not specified, and the mail was put on board the Aurania. So, as a consequence, some tons of freight were detained by customs officials on the American Line pier, pending the arrival of the Aurania.

TELLS OF INDIA'S FAMINE.

A Missionary Says Heartless Produce Dealers Cornered the Food Supply.

The belated Cunarder Aurania brought to New York last night the Rev. J. B. Thomas and family. Mr. Thomas is Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church in the Bareilly District, India. He has been located there as a missionary eight years. Mr. Thomas is a native of the State of Indiana. He is now on his way to visit relatives and former parishioners in that State.

He described Bareilly as an inland city, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, and having a population of about 150,000. It has a railroad and controls the trade of a large territory. In the Bareilly District, over which Mr. Thomas presides, there are nineteen circuits, supplied by the Methodist missionaries and more than 18,000 native Christians.

It is an agricultural region, and the people are largely at the mercy of rapacious traders. Much of the present suffering from the famine there, Mr. Thomas said, is due to a corner in grain and other food supplies. A drought which began about the 1st of September almost ruined the last crop, and the grain dealers at once laid their plans to get control of the supplies.

By the 1st of November death by starvation appeared to be the fate of hundreds of thousands.

It was necessary to place 1,500,000 of the people of the northwest provinces in the relief lists. While thousands are still almost starving the help furnished by the Government and the missionary societies has been very effective, enabling the people to survive the Winter. There will be another harvest in May, and Mr. Thomas says the general distress will then be ended.

Academy of Design Meeting.

At a meeting of the National Academy of Design held last night at the Academy, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, C. D. Weldon, John S. Sargent, and Robert C. Minor were elected Academicians, and Thomas B. Craig, Frank W. Benson, L. C. Earle, Percival De Luce, Charles A. Platt, and William J. Whittemore were elected associates. Action on the site and plans for the new academy was again postponed until the annual meeting of the Academy to to be held in May.

Woman's Death at a Ferry.

An unknown woman about twenty-five years old and poorly dressed was taken ill at the South Ferry yesterday morning, and died before the arrival of the ambulance. She was of slim build, and her upper front teeth were missing. She was dressed in a black cheviot sacque, red and black calico dress, green cloth underskirt, blue felt hat, black stockings, and button shoes. The body was taken to the Old Slip Station.

Children's Service at Grace Church.

Lenten services for children were held yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church for the benefit of the children in the nursery attached to the church. The services, conducted by the Rev. R. S. Nichols, consisted of prayer, a brief address, and singing. They are an .nnovation in Grace Church, and will be held every Wednesday at 4 P. M. during the holy season.

BUCHANAN CASE WITH JURY

Justice Bookstaver Directs Them to Bring in a Sealed Verdict This Morning.

DEFENSE HAD NO WITNESSES.

Mrs. Foster, Who Was Sued for Alienating the Affections of Dr. Buchanan, Did Not Take the Stand—Motion to Dismiss Denied.

Justice Bookstaver charged the jury in the suit of Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan against Mrs. Kate M. Foster yesterday afternoon and directed a sealed verdict to be rendered this morning. The suit is to recover $50,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, husband of the plaintiff. Dr. Buchanan died in September last.

When court was opened in the morning Mr. Miller, for the prosecution, announced his side of the case closed. Col. James immediately said: "If that is all there is to their case, we will rest, too."

There was a gasp of astonishment from the spectators, who had gone to court in the expectation of a day of interesting testimony for the defense, as Col. James moved to dismiss the complaint on its merits, and because, as he maintained, the plaintiff had not proved any cause for action. He presented a number of points in support of his motion, and argued them at length. He declared that the case was absolutely bald of any testimony that would justify even the inference that Mrs. Foster had anything to do with persuading Dr. Buchanan to quit his home. The facts show, he said, that the wife herself drove him away. There was not a device for exasperation that was not resorted to against him. Not a wrongful or improper act by Mrs. Foster had been established by evidence.

The motion to dismiss was overruled, and Col. James took exceptions. Then, addressing the jury, he said the suit was begun in September, 1891, although not brought to trial until after Dr. Buchanan's death, five years later. After dwelling upon the violent quarrels between Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan, he declared it evident there were no love and affection in their house. He characterized as flimsy the attempt to prove Mrs. Foster poor until after her acquaintance with Dr. Buchanan, and denied there was any proof that the money used by Mrs. Foster in her real estate transactions came from the doctor.

Mrs. Foster and her friends were not present when court reconvened after recess, and Gen. Tracy addressed the jury for the prosecution. He pictured the happy life of Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan until March, 1886, when Dr. Buchanan told the plaintiff that she was no longer a wife of his.

"Who had come between them?" asked Gen. Tracy, turning in the direction of the seat that had been occupied by Mrs. Foster. "I see she is not here. She was seated there all forenoon."

Referring to the quarrel in December, 1885, over the transfer of houses to her daughters, of which she learned from the newspapers, Gen. Tracy asked if there was any wonder that Mrs. Buchanan wanted enlightenment. Who was this Mrs. Kate M. Foster who was giving a mortgage to one of her daughters? The poor widow of whom Dr. Buchanan had spoken to his wife and for whom he had bespoken her sympathy. Was there trouble in that home? It is a wonder there wasn't more. It is a wonder that Mrs. Foster was left alone so long. Here was a man of exemplary life who suddenly became profane—a patient man, who became irritable and high-tempered, ready to violence. Here was a man so temperate that he would not even take brandy when he broke his leg, who became a drinker of wine. He took an office in Mrs. Foster's house.

Nothing, Gen. Tracy declared, furnished more plainly the potent moral proofs of the influence of this woman than the leading part she took in the wedding of Miss Buchanan. The child, of course, believed in her father and accepted his statements of the innocence of his relations with the defendant. She was a friend after Mrs. Foster until the scene on the Etruria opened her eyes. After that she never spoke to Mrs. Foster again.

Gen. Tracy alluded to Mrs. Foster as a woman worth $90,000 of real estate, who, prior to her acquaintance, had been too poor to pay the funeral expenses of her husband, and said, in conclusion:

"We ask you for $50,000 damages, and we expect to receive every dollar of it. Can't you give the wife one-half of what this woman obtained?"

Justice Bookstaver began his charge to the jury by saying that the failure of the defense to produce witnesses must not be taken as a confession, but the jury could draw conclusions from that failure. There can be no recovery for acts after the loss of consortium, though subsequent acts may be regarded as having a bearing upon such loss. The jury can give no verdict for plaintiff unless satisfied that before the interference of the defendant the plaintiff and Dr. Buchanan had lived as loving husband and wife, that this interference was before the alleged loss of consortion, and that the plaintiff in no way consented thereto. The jurors were not to say whether they would have enjoyed the religious atmosphere of the Buchanan home, but whether the doctor, who professed the same faith with his wife, did.

Justice Bookstaver charged on a large number of points presented by Col. James, directed that no recovery can be had for anything that happened after August, 1888, and said the jury could award damages for loss inflicted on defendant and also punitive damages.

Col. James took many exceptions to the charge.

Mother Died on the Voyage.

The steamer Alesia, which crept in through the fog to Quarantine yesterday morning, brought a sad story. On board, as steerage passengers, when the vessel left the Mediterranean were Mrs. Saveria Farrico Zullo and her two boys, Vincenzo, aged ten years, and Dominico, aged four years. Just before the vessel reached port the mother died from an acute attack of phthisis. She was on her way to Jersey City, to join her husband, who lives at 24 Railroad Avenue. He visited Ellis Island yesterday and asked that the body of his wife be given him for burial. The two children will be released to-day.

To Escape a Retroactive Tariff.

In spite of opinions from Customs and Treasury officials that no retroactive measure of tariff is contemplated by Congress, the rush to get goods out of bond continued yesterday. The receipts for duties at the Custom House for the day were $437,502.98. Of that sum $264,580.99 was paid as duties on goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses. The largest transaction was one in which Frederick Butterfield & Co. of 727 Broadway and 286 Mercer Street figured. They withdrew dress goods and paid the Government $105,410.11.

Tried to Commit Suicide.

Henry Lind, a resident of Williamsburg, jumped into Newtown Creek from the Hunter's Point Bridge yesterday morning. Bridge Tenders Michael McLaughlin, John White, and Henry Knapp rescued the man in spite of his protests. They turned him over to a policeman.

An Italian's Historical Names.

Justice Beekman was compelled to smile yesterday when in an Italian divorce case Marco Polo was called, and when the man was asked his name, he answered "Christoforo Colombo." The Italian's reply created a laugh in the court, in which the Justice was compelled to join.

Bridge Night Trains Increased.

A new night schedule went into operation on the bridge last night, doubling the service between midnight and 2 A. M. Between those hours trains will be run on three minutes' headway, instead of seven and one-half minutes, as formerly.

LEGAL NOTES.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION REFUSED.—Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, denied the application of Ernest F. Bliss for a preliminary injunction in his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to restrain it from maintaining an electric cable railway in front of his premises, 1,664 Lexington Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, and from using the street at that point for a transfer station for passengers and dumping grounds for salt and sand, and for a switching station and terminal for cable cars. The plaintiff claimed that the resolutions passed by the Common Council some time ago authorizing the Controller to sell the franchise for the construction of a double-track cable on this and other streets, on the application of the West Street and Pavonia Avenue Ferry Railroad Company, which has since been absorbed by the defendant company, are illegal and void. The plaintiff insisted that there had been no compliance with Section 92 of the railroad law, which requires consent of the local authorities to be given upon the express condition that the provisions of the railroad law applicable thereto should be complied with. The resolutions of the Common Council are claimed to be in direct violation of Section 93 of the railroad law, in that several branches and extensions were sold in gross, and no proper provision was made for supplying a passenger with a continuous ride over the line of the company for one fare. Justice Beekman says, in his opinion, that he does not pass in any way upon the merits of the case, but such an injunction, stopping the operation of the railroad an.. immediately suspending a means of transit now in use by a large number of people in this city, would, he says, subject them to great inconvenience. "The injuries which would thus be inflicted upon them, as well as an enormous damage, more or less irreparable, in other directions, which would certainly result from such action, would be incomparably greater than any damage which plaintiff can possibly suffer from the operation of the road during the short period which must intervene before the trial of the action. Under such circumstances, both the interests of justice and well-established principles of equity demand that the discretion of the court should be exercised against granting such a drastic remedy before the cause has been tried and the right of the plaintiff to the injunctive relief for which he prays shall have been finally adjudged by the court."

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TRIBULATIONS OF A MOTHER.—The case of David Aldridge, as Superintendent of the Poor of Oneida County, against Mary Walker, which recently occupied the attention of the Court of Appeals, was characterized by Judge Haight, who gave the opinion, as being, "moderately speaking, extraordinary." Sarah Walker, then about thirty-five years old, was living comfortably with her mother, the defendant, in 1885, on a farm in Deerfield, Oneida County. During that year Sarah voluntarily left her mother and went to Rome, N. Y., remaining there until she went to the poorhouse, in May, 1886. She remaining seven weeks, when she was discharged, and until May, 1891, she supported herself as a domestic. Then she became again an inmate of the poorhouse for one month, when she was again discharged. She was afterward committed to the poorhouse on the 21st of November, 1891, and remained until December, 1892, since which date she has lived with her mother. This action, to recover for Sarah's support and maintenance, was based upon an order of the Court of Sessions of Oneida County, made in April, 1887, directing Mary Walker, the defendant, to pay the Superintendent of the Poor $3 a week for her daughter's support. Thereafter Mrs. Walker paid from time to time the amount required, until May, 1888, upon the supposition that her daughter was still an inmate of the county house. She refused to pay more, whereupon, in November, 1890, this action was brought. She had paid upward of $300 up to May, 1888, not a dollar of which had been expended for the daughter's support prior to the beginning of the action. The trial court gave judgment against Mrs. Walker for $887, which the General Term reduced to $708. "It thus appears," Judge Haight said, "that the Superintendent of the Poor has received upward of $300 and a judgment of upward of $700 for one year and one month's actual support of the defendant's daughter in the county house, which at $3 per week would not amount to the sum of $200, leaving a considerable amount of the sum already paid by the defendant unexpended." The Court directs a reversal of the judgment, and that the complaint be dismissed, with costs.

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PAROL EVIDENCE TO REMOVE AMBIGUITY.—Henry Lachicotte recovered judgment in a suit against the Richmond Railway and Electric Company, on a contract to "furnish all material except sashes, and to construct and to complete an iron power house" in Richmond, Va., no specifications as to details of construction being given. The plaintiff, in his complaint, alleged performance of the contract, but at the trial was allowed to show excuses for failure to comply with its requirements as to time. There was nothing in the contract in reference to putting in floors, and plaintiff claimed that he was not to furnish any flooring. The Appellate Division, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion, has reversed the judgment, holding that under a complaint alleging performance, proof giving excuse for non-performance is inadmissible, and also, that where a contract, inartificially drawn, is vague, indefinite, and uncertain, it is error to reject parol testimony explaining the terms of the contract, and supplying data and specifications omitted from the writing itself.

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LIABILITY OF CORPORATE DIRECTORS.—A judgment secured by James R. Donnelly against Archer V. Pancoast and others, as Directors of the Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Company, to make them liable for goods sold the company because they failed to file an annual report for the year in which the goods were sold, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The defense was that because defendants did not, as the law requires, hold five shares of the company's stock, they were not qualified to hold the position of directors. A short time before the incurring of the debt all the Directors transferred all their shares of stock, except one, apparently to escape the obligations which pertained to the office. "We do not think," Presiding Justice Van Brunt says, "that the defendants can avail themselves of any such objection for the purpose of escaping liability attaching to the office which they claimed to have usurped. * * * It seems to us that, it having been established that these defendants were elected Directors, that they accepted the office and exercised its duties without any one questioning their title, they cannot now denude themselves of the office for the purpose of escaping the responsibilities attached thereto."

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NO INTEREST ALLOWABLE.—In a suit in the Supreme Court, in Erie County, by Mary Kiefer, to recover damages resulting from the death of her son, which occurred in the Province of Ontario, in consequence of the alleged negligence of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the defendant, it appeared that the statute of the Province of Ontario upon the subject was substantially similar to Sections 1,902 and 1,904 of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State, except that the Ontario statute did not provide for the recovery of interest upon the damages awarded. Although the action was begun in 1884, soon after the accident, it was not brought to trial until June, 1896, when a verdict was rendered for $1,952 for plaintiff. Judgment was entered for $3,857.80, which included interest upon the verdict from the date of the intestate's death. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed an order denying motion for correction of the judgment by striking out the item of interest. The Court, Justice Adams giving the opinion, holds that the cause of action sued upon was one given by the Canadian statute, the statute of New York controlling only in matters of procedure and detail; that the addition of interest to the damages was a substantial right, and not a mere incident to the remedy, and was not allowable in this State.

Mr. Morgan Going Abroad.

J. Pierpont Morgan of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. is to sail for Europe next week on a business and recreation trip of several weeks. A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, is soon to go to London on a vacation trip.

Sale of
Ladies' Suits.

Fine fancy mixtures, also blue and black cloths—silk lined throughout,

$25.50.

Alterations made without extra charge.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CRITICISE THE FINN BILL

Merchants Point Out Objections to the Measure Which Would Legalize Street Obstructions.

WILL PROTEST TO THE MAYOR.

Sidewalk Stands Disfigure the Streets, Impede Travel, and Afford a Special and Unfair Advantage to One Man Over Another.

The indications are that when the Finn Stoop-line bill arrives at the Mayor's office from Albany it will receive a warm reception. Business men and taxpayers all over the city have signified their intention of entering a protest against it. Incidentally some of them will take occasion to express hostility toward all forms of street obstruction and all efforts to give it the sanction of law and municipal authority.

The Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Sixth Avenue merchants are earnestly backing up their down-town brethren in this campaign. The fight which has for years been made in behalf of clear sidewalks by James A. Hearn, Le Boutillier Brothers, S. W. Richards, Theodore Kahn, and others will be continued. These merchants have always been put to trouble and expense by sidewalk vendors and those who persisted in erecting stands on what is called the stoop-line. They have gained some ground by a dozen years of persistent effort.

"These sidewalk stands are not only a nuisance to the public, but they injure merchants who pay rents and do a legitimate business in their stores," said W. G. Thomas of H. O'Neill & Co. "The entire system is wrong and ought to be abolished. For some reason or other it is extending year by year, and while the public in general are complaining of the nuisance, there seems to be no way to head it off."

"I believe that it is wrong to permit stands of any kind on the sidewalks," said Theodore Kohn. "When one gets a permit and establishes a business somebody else wants one on an opposite corner. All have to be treated alike, and as a result of tolerating the custom some of the streets are blockaded.

"I hope the citizens will make their protests against the Finn bill strong enough so that the Mayor will see the wrong and danger of the proposition."

"I am glad to see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is exposing the evil of sidewalk obstruction," said S. W. Ehrich. "All who have a regard for the welfare of the city ought to unite in a protest against the legislation on that subject. To legalize the use of sidewalks for the display and sale of goods is one of the worst things that the Legislature could do. This evil should be curtailed as much as possible. Certainly it ought not to be encouraged by our lawmakers."

The lawyers of the city are almost solidly with the merchants in the effort to prevent the spread of the street obstruction evil. THE NEW YORK TIMES has already published the views of a number of prominent members of the bar, who think the Finn bill ought not to be approved.

"It is not possible," said E. M. Wight, "to take away by legislation the rights vested in the people. Every householder on a street has as much right as the abutting owner to the use of the street and sidewalk. The law has always maintained that such right is from side to side and end to end. The Finn bill is to give abutting owners exclusive and special privileges. It is clearly unconstitutional.

"Had it been possible to enact such a law it would have been done long ago. The courts are almost unanimous in support of the principle that the streets and sidewalks belong to the public. They exist for travel and a common passageway. The city holds the title in trust for the people for such use, and no other. There is no power to abridge the streets, to block them with business or to give one individual a right thereon that another does not possess."

"If any privileges are granted," said Simon Sterne, "that are inconsistent with the trust which the city holds for the public an injunction can be obtained to annul them. If sidewalks are obstructed to an extent that plainly interferes with the convenience of the public, the courts must grant relief. I say this without knowing anything about the Finn bill and without considering the Constitutional question whether the Legislature has the power to pass such an act.

"The rights of the people to the full and free enjoyment of the streets cannot be impaired by legislation."

SUPERINTENDENT HENKEL ACCUSED

Trunk Dealer Doyle Charges Persecution Over Sidewalk Privileges.

David A. Doyle, the trunk dealer and traveling-bag manufacturer, who has several stores, has preferred charges before the Mayor against William Henkel, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances in the Department of Public Works. Mr. Doyle claims that Mr. Henkel has selected him for persecution.

Messrs. Doyle and Henkel were both before the Mayor yesterday in reference to the charges.

Mr. Doyle said that in the conduct of his business he, like others in the same trade, kept specimens of his wares outside of his places of business, but within the stoop lines, and that the Bureau of Incumbrances, for some reason or other, had made it a practice of carting away such exhibits. "This has gone so far," said Mr. Doyle, "that it is time to call your attention to it. It is a clear case of persecution."

Commissioner of Public Works Collis was sent for by the Mayor. He said that there was no personal feeling between his department and Mr. Doyle, and that he understood that Mr. Doyle had his trunks and bags connected by a long chain, and that when the Incumbrance Bureau's men went to clear the sidewalks the trunks and bags were pulled into the stores and the men were laughed at. Mr. Doyle said that the chain was simply used to prevent thieving.

"I am a Republican——" began Mr. Doyle.

"Republican or Democrat,' said the Mayor, "we will see that you are not persecuted."

Supt. Henkel said that his action against Mr. Doyle had always been based on complaints filed. He said that in every case where a raid had been made the goods were found to be obstructing the sidewalks. The Mayor will look further into the complaint.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Enameled Reed Interwoven with Color.

Says Europe: The happiest, comeliest, most decorative Summer furniture ever made.

Says art:—shapes are so charming—luxurious lounging seats suggesting India; gay little parlor chairs, eighteenth century England and France; and interwoven colored reeds—brilliant red, green, blue, gold—take such odd Oriental-like patterns, and contrast so effectively with the natural-tinted strands.

Say we: Idea imported from France, and shown for the first time in America, in our windows this week.

What do you say?

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

PLANS OF THE WOOL MEN.

Committee Appointed to Effect an Association with the Exchange.

The committee of wool men appointed at the meeting of the wool trade Feb. 25 to consider the desirability of organizing as an association in co-operation with the Wool Exchange reported yesterday at a meeting held in the Wool Exchange that such an organization should be formed and recommended the appointment of a committee on organization. Nicholas Manger presided and C. L. Spier acted as Secretary.

On a motion of William J. Follett it was decided that the original committee, with the substitution of Edward Pierson for John M. Emmott, who is called to Europe on business, and the addition of two more wool traders to be appointed by the Chairman, be continued as the Committee on Organization.

The committee was instructed to present at a future meeting a plan for co-operation with the Wool Exchange, to contain a recommendation that the trade associate themselves, as trading members, with the Wool Exchange; a recommendation that the Wool Trade nominate, from their own number, members for a committee on membership, a committee on classification, a committee on arbitration, and a committee on transportation, and that they recommend that the Committee on Membership shall prepare rules and regulations which shall best promote the interests of the wool trade.

AN ELOPING COUPLE WED.

Young People from Milan Married at St. Rafael Society's Rooms.

A Milanese romance was transferred to this city by the arrival of the Anchor Line steamer California the day before yesterday. On board, as second cabin passengers were Piernia Antoniazzal, aged twenty-five years, and Andrae Zendrini, one year older, who asserted that they had come to America because of opposition to their union at home.

The young woman said her father is a merchant in Milan, and that she is a musician, a singer, and an elocutionist, having been a pupil of Luigi Monti of the Philodramatic Academy in Milan. Zendrini was a teacher of languages, and mutual tastes drew the young people together.

When their story was told after the steamer docked they were held by the Immigration Commissioners and taken to Ellis Island for examination. They were informed that unless they were married they would be sent back. The young woman said that was just what they desired. To all of her remarks through the interpreter, Capt. di Simoni, the young man nodded earnest assent.

On Tuesday night the couple were brought to this city and taken to the rooms of the St. Rafael Society in Sullivan Street, where they were made man and wife. They were released from Ellis Island yesterday afternoon.

Iasagi's Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Joseph A. Iasagi, Turkish Consul at Boston, who was arrested in this city recently upon a charge of embezzling funds intrusted to him as trustee of certain estates in Massachusetts. The writ was obtained to secure Iasagi's release, and it was contended in his behalf that, being a Consul of a foreign Government, he was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Court. Judge Brown holds that as a Consul is amenable to the local law, Iasagi's arrest and detention is lawful, unless prohibited by Section 711 of the Revised Statutes. But that statute only excludes "jurisdiction of State courts." This does not extend to proceedings out of court, nor forbid the exercise of the police power, nor the arrest of a Consular officer by a policeman, nor his detention for surrender to the proper tribunal.

Wants Damages for Arrest.

The trial of the suit of John Wally of Brooklyn against John Meyerovsky of 345 East Third Street, this city, for $2,000 damages for false arrest was begun yesterday in Part III. of the City Court. Wally alleges that he found Meyerovsky carrying off the corner-stone plate of the St. Elizabeth Roman Catholic Church at 341 East Fourth Street, not long ago, and stopped him. Later Meyerovsky went to Wally's house with two detectives, and caused his arrest on a charge of stealing the plate. Wally was kept in jail all night, but was discharged in Police Court the next day. The jury was secured yesterday and the case will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

Library Trustees' Meeting.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library met yesterday afternoon in their rooms, at the Astor Library. Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the library, reported the acquisition by gift and purchase of a number of valuable books. The Maharajah of Rampore gave three volumes on East Indian architecture, and the Mexican Government contributes a full set of the recently completed works, compiled under Government supervision, treating of Mexican archaeology. Toward further completing the reference files, 750 volumes on scientific subjects have been received from Amsterdam.

Private Detective Indicted.

Charles A. Gibson, a private detective, who was a witness on Tuesday in the divorce case of George and Georgiana Shrady, before Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, was indicted for perjury yesterday by the Grand Jury. Gibson testified that he saw Mrs. Shrady enter the house of Charles A. Jackson, at 308 Madison Avenue, with Pearsall Jackson. Mr. Jackson, his wife and son, and Mrs. Shrady all contradicted him. Justice Pryor ordered the arrest of Gibson and called the attention of the District Attorney to the testimony. Gibson is now in the Tombs.

Sister Ships in Collision.

The steamer Mohegan of the Central Vermont Line and her sister ship, the Mohawk, came into collision on Long Island Sound early yesterday morning. Neither boat was badly injured. The Mohegan was being run at half speed toward Cornfield Light, when the lights of the Mohawk showed dead ahead. Both pilots saw the danger at the same time and signaled to reverse engines at almost the same instant. Their promptitude saved a disaster.

Fashion hasn't given much leeway this Spring in overcoats; black worsteds and covert cloths tell the whole story.

But there are a couple of dozen different shades in covert cloths to choose from; and in both hard and soft-finished black worsteds.

$20 to $28 silk-lined; $12 to $20 serge-lined.

If a man can't find in our stock a negligee shirt to suit him he doesn't want one.

Every whim of every man has been foreseen and provided for.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE OPERATIONS OF HOWELL

Many Complaints Made of the Peculiar Business Methods of the Alleged Swindler.

A STRANGE BALTIMORE CASE.

Notes Apparently from William Howell & Son, an Old and Reputable Firm, Promptly Disavowed—Other Instances Given.

Information about the dealings of William H. W. Howell, who was held in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, Tuesday, literally poured in yesterday upon the Dayton Wheel and the Hunter Arms people, who caused his arrest. It is believed that before the end of the case is reached a gang of swindlers will be exposed.

The theory now held is that Howell bought goods, ostensibly for the Southern trade, shipping them to some warehouse or auction room until a convenient time for selling them under the hammer.

The Curtis Manufacturing Company of 95 Chambers Street reported that Howell had obtained a large order of horse blankets, ostensibly for the Southern trade, by representing that he was solvent and worth $20,000.

It was learned that the office of Howell & Co., in the Traders' Exchange Building, at 82 Pine Street, from which the Franklin Typewriter deal was made early in 1895, was closed by the Sheriff May 14 of that year, on an attachment obtained by G. S. Patterson in behalf of a number of desk manufacturers in the West. The Shelbyville Desk and Lounge Company of Illinois tried at the same time to obtain payment for a number of oak desks furnished by them.

Mr. Patterson said that he had discovered that almost everything had been coming to the office of Howell & Co., supposed to be a firm of general commission merchants, and he specified bicycles, furniture, carpets, and cigars as some of the articles. Thomas E. Pearsall, the lawyer, who recovered the Franklin typewriters, learned that Howell & Co. were also dealing in whisky.

The detectives are working on a theory that Howell &